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FASHIONS FOR 1866

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DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

OR

Double Spring

SKIRTS!

THEY will not bend or break like the Single Springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary Skirts are THROWN ASIDE as USELESS. They COMBINE comfort, durability, and economy with that ELEGANCE of SHAPE which has made the "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" the

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Buyers of DUPLEX SKIRTS should examine the hoops to be sure they get the genuine article, which is the only Skirt with double springs in each hoop. Inquire for J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirts. See that his name is on the skirt-band.

ag29 d6m

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Our terms will be as follows: Per week, $12 or $2 per day; Children and Servants half price.

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Bedford, Ky., June 1, 1866. j2 d3m

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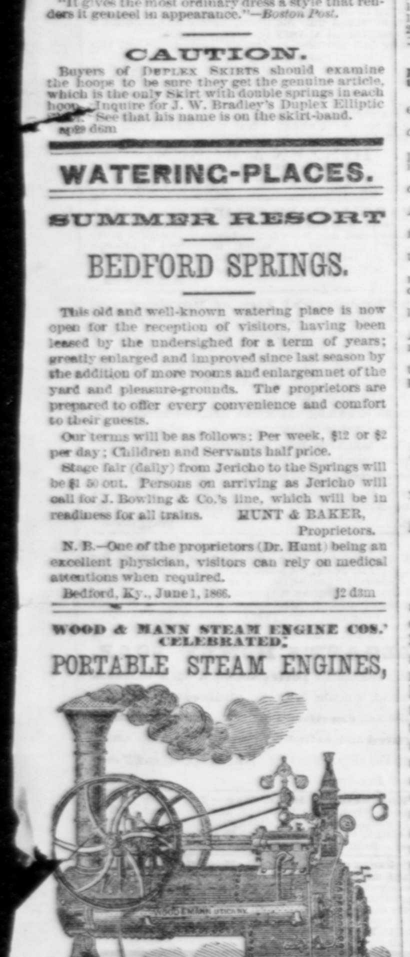

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jel2 d6m

ASIATIC CHOLERA IN CHINA.

Almost every case cured with Pain-Killer!

From Rev. R. Telford, Missionary in China.

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MESSRS. PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I.: DEAR SIRS: During a residence of some ten years as a missionary in Siam and China, I found your Vegetable Pain-Killer a most valuable remedy for that fearful scourge the cholera.

In administering the medicine I found it most effectual to give a teaspoonful of Pain-Killer in a gill of hot water sweetened with sugar; then, after about fifteen minutes, begin to give a tablespoonful of the same mixture every minute until relief was obtained. Apply hot applications to the extremeties. Bathe the bowels and stomach with the Pain-Killer, clear, and rub the limbs briskly. Of those who had the cholera, and took the medicine faithfully in the way stated above, eight out of ten recovered.

Truly yours, R. TELFORD.

If attacked with Diarrhea, Dysentery, or Cramp Cholic, don't delay the use of the Pain-Killer. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 per bottle.

a6 d1m

Louisville Medical (formerly Dr. Jones's) Dispensary,

NO. 105 FIFTH STREET, COR. Court Place, between Market and Jefferson, for the cure of special diseases, Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Syphilis treated and cured with pleasant, reliable, and infallible remedies. Dr. WHITE, the world's renown on Syphilis, is ever ready to try his skill on the above diseases, which must and will yield to his remedies as by magic. A perfect cure guaranteed in every case.

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Medicines furnished in all cases. All business and correspondence strictly private. Seminal Debility, with Nocturnal Emissions, and all troubles arising from self-abuse treated and permanently cured in a short time.

A plain sign will be found over the door. All communications by mail or otherwise should be addressed to "Louisville Medical Dispensary, 105 Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky."

Office hours between 8 A. M. and 9 P. M.

DR. A. B. WHITE, Physician and Consulting Surgeon.

a5

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HAVING purchased the Right for the above Packing for the city of Louisville and county of Jefferson, including the privilege of its use any place, we would inform all parties using STEAM ENGINES that we are now fully prepared to make and supply the same. This packing requires no attention after being placed in the cylinder, dispensing with the use of springs and expanding solely by the steam pressure. It will accommodate itself to inequalities in the cylinder that no other packing will do. We have tested it fully in the past six months, having applied it to many engines, and its use is being generally adopted on the principal railroads, giving in all cases the most perfect satisfaction, and proving itself to be a steam-economizer.

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AINSLIE, COCHRAN, & CO., Louisville Foundry and Machine Shop, Corner Tenth and Main sts.

j9 d3m

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

Conducted by the Spanish Government.

$360,000 in Gold Drawn Every 17 Days!

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J. B. MERRICK & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN GUMS

ARABIC AND GEDDA,

70 William St. New York.

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PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE, Journal.
W. N. HALDEMAN, Courier.
HARNEY, HUGHES, & CO., Democrat.
LOUISVILLE, March 13, 1866.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1896.

Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky.

The Congress of the United States, by an act passed July 2d, 1862, donated to each State public lands to the amount of 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative then in Congress, for the endowment of one or more colleges, of which the leading object should be, the promotion of the liberal and the practical education of the industial classes, by furnishing instruction in all such branches of learning as relate to agriculture and the mechanical arts, including military tactics, without excluding other scientific and classical studies. The portion granted to Kentucky amounted to 330,000 acres of land scrip; and the Legislature of the State, by an act passed January 27, 1863, accepted the grant with its conditions; and by another act, approved February 22, 1865, established the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, as one of the Colleges of the Kentucky University. The Curators of the University accepted the trust with the conditions annexed; and, with a full view of the responsibility thus incurred, and of the difficulties in carrying out what has hitherto been an educational experiment in this country, they hope to meet within a reasonable time, any just expectation of the public, and make this College a success. The act of the Legislature required that the authorities of the University should raise at least $100,000 for the purchase of an experimental and model farm and the erection of the buildings necessary for the various uses of the College. Through the liberality of citizens of Lexington mainly, the required amount was promptly secured by Mr. I. B. Bowman, Regent of the University. He accordingly purchased "Ashland," the home of Henry Clay, and the "Woodlands," an elegant tract adjacent to it, and extending to the limits of the city of Lexington. The whole tract contains 433 acres of first-rate land, with fine improvements. All of this property has been placed at the disposal of the University as a site for the agricultural and other colleges. It is the purpose of the Regent, who has dedicated his life to the founding and upbuilding of the University, to raise, as early as practicable, additional means for the erection, on a liberal scale, of all the buildings necessary for carrying on the various colleges. For the temporary uses, however, of the Agricultural College, the present buildings will answer, and provision will be made for boarding, at a moderate price, a limited number of students upon the farm, while accommodations for others can be secured in the immediate vicinity.

By the Act of the Legislature, the State reserved to itself the sale of the land scrip, and the investment of the proceeds thereof, and placed the income arising therefrom at the disposal of the University, for the support of the Agricultural and Mechanical College. The agent of the State not having disposed of the scrip, the Legislature at its last session appropriated $20,000 to aid in opening and carrying on the College, until such a disposition of the land scrip could be made as would render the income from it available. The Curators of the University have accepted the amount thus appropriated, with the conditions under which it was made, and will open the College on the first Monday of October next.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

All applicants for admission to the regular collegiate course in the Agricultural College must be at least sixteen years of age, and must present satisfactory evidence of good moral character and industrious habits. They must upon examination show a fair acquaintance with the studies of the elementary English course as prescribed for students in the academy. Should any applicant be found on examination to be deficient in these preparatory studies, he will be allowed to enter the academy in order to qualify himself for admission to the regular course. But all such students, as well as those who may be found already qualified for college, must on entering consider themselves pledged to conform to all the rules and regulations, among which is one requiring the daily performance of at least two hours of manual labor.

STATE STUDENTS.

By the provisions of the act of the Legislature establishing the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky as one of the colleges of the University, each Representative District in the State is entitled to send to the college three *properly prepared* students, free of charge for *tuition*, for each member the district is entitled to send to the General Assembly. Said students also have the right to receive, free of charge for tuition, the benefit of the instructions given in any college of the University, except the colleges of Law and Medicine. To enjoy these privileges, young men must be selected by a majority of the justices of the peace in the several districts, and be properly vouched for by their certificate. And it is most earnestly recommended to the justices to select a board of teachers in each district for the examination of applicants, and to institute a system of competitive examinations, giving all, even the humblest youth, a chance for this State honor. It is expected that the State students will be selected and sent to the college with the settled purpose on their part of completing the whole course of studies prescribed.

EXPENSES.

Students daily accredited and sent by the State under the provisions of the recent act of the General Assembly, will be admitted to the Agricultural College *without charge for tuition.* Other students will pay in advance $30 for tuition per annum, and $5 janitor's fee. Boarding-houses will be built at an early day on the farm for the accommodation of all the students at moderate prices. For the ensuing session, good lodging-rooms on the University grounds will be furnished free of rent to a limited number of students, on timely application to the steward. Those who first apply will have the preference. It is expected, however, that students occupying these appartments will provide their own beds, bedding, fuel, &c. This will be a small tax when distributed among the three or four occupants of a room; and such furniture can always be passed to successors at its full value. Good boarding can be obtained in private families, at convenient distance from the univeritiy, at from $3 to $5 per week. Students, by labor on the farm, may greatly reduce this expense without loss of time from study.

THE MILITARY DRILL.

The act of Congress donating the land scrip, requires any Agricultural College receiving the benefit of the grant, to give instruction in military tactics. In accordance with the provisions of this act, regular instruction will be given to the students of this College at stated times in the infantry drill. The exercises will be made attractive and valuable as a means of physical development, as well as of collegiate discipline.

The students will receive theoretical and practical instruction in the tactics of the different arms, military discipline and police, in accordance with the regulations prescribed for the United States army. A plain, cheap uniform is advised, which can be procured by all students upon their arrival in the city, at a cost not exceeding that of an ordinary suit.

MANUAL LABOR.

All students of the Agricultural and Mechanical College will be required to spend not less than two hours a day in active labor on the farm, or at such of the mechanical arts as may, from time to time, be carried on in connection with the farm; and a compensation will be allowed them according to their industry and skill, which allowance, determined by the Faculty or Superintendent of the farm, will be credited on their account for board, room rent, &c.; *provided*, that such work as it may be necessary for every student to perform while learning the practical application of the various sciences or any branch of art, shall not be considered as productive labor entitled to remuneration.

This labor, whether productive or experimental, will be assigned upon the farm, in the gardens, nurseries, orchards, vineyards, workshops, laboratory, museum, &c., as the varied wants, circumstances and attainments of the students may indicate. Experimental labor will be required of all students so far as it may be necessary in the judgment of the Faculty to give them a practical knowledge of the several branches of agricultural and mechanical science.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

In connection with the Agricultural and Mechanical College a full course of instruction will be given in those branches essential to a thorough commercial and business education. The course is the same as that pursued in the best commercial colleges, and will, in fact, be taught by instructors in Hollingsworth's Commercial College, who have accepted positions as teachers of these branches in the University. Young gentlemen will by this arrangement have a fine opportunity to qualify themselves, free of charge, for mercantile and commercial pursuits while prosecuting a regular course of scientific or classical study.

Particular attention will be given to the art of penmanship on the most approved system, and in every style, plain and ornamental. Arrangements will also be made by which such students as desire it may receive instructions in the best system of phonography or short-hand writing.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

Students will be classified according to attainments and age, and, under suitable regulations, they will engage daily in the study and practice of the arts of agriculture, horticulture, and lanscape gardening. The well-known and highly qualified Superintendent of the Farm, Mr. Charles S. Bell, will have the oversight of all the practical details of the field, the garden, the orchards, the vineyards, nurseries, etc.; and under his direction and that of his assistants on the farm, the students will learn to apply by their own labor the sciences which they study in the halls.

ANOTHER GREAT ROBBERY.

Over a Quarter of a Million of Gold, Securities and Bonds Stolen. Mystery of the Affair.

Another mysterious robbery has just come to light, though the exact time of its perpetration is not known. Messrs. Crocker, Wood & Co., of No. 51 South street are the victims, and the Marine Bank the place whence the property was stolen. The particulars appear to be that C., W. & Co. kept a box of securities, money, etc., in the bank, of which they were customers. The box was in the vault on the first floor, and Messrs. Crocker, Wood & Co., visited the bank as often as they had occasion to put property in the box or take away what they should require. On Saturday Mr. Wood went to the bank to open the box, but could not find it. The porter was called, and thorough but fruitless search was made among the many packages in the vault. The officers of the bank were applied to. Of course, they could give no explanation of the matter, except that the box might possibly have been removed by Mr. Crocker, the senior member of the firm, to another institution where the owners of it kept an account, and where property left for safe keeping might be thought safer. So Mr. Wood was advised to communicate with his partner. Mr. Crocker answered on Monday, it appears that he had not removed the box, and supposed it to be still at the Marine Bank. Suspicion fell on a gentleman in the bank, whom it was known had access to the vaults; but this gentleman readily made it clear that he could not have taken the missing property.

The detective police were next consulted, and they in turn instituted a thorough investigation, but were unable either to find the box of securities or to form any suspicion of any officer of the bank. On the contrary, the detectives believe that the bank officials are wholly innocent, and that the robbery was committed by some skillful thief who adroitly contrived to gain access to the vaults. We are not, of course, in possession of any facts which have transpired since the matter has been in the hands of the detectives.

The bank is not responsible for the loss, as the securities were left there merely for safe keeping.

The box contained $11,000 in 10-40 bonds; $72,300 in 7-30 Treasury notes; $14,500 in 5-20 bonds; $500 in U. S. coupon bonds; $900 in compound interest notes; $5,619 in gold and gold certificates; $3,230 in Atlantic Mutual Insurance scrip, beside $180,000 in railroad and insurance stock.

A part of the property—but whether in bonds or securities does not appear—is owned in Boston. Since the 1st of January the box had not been taken out of the vault more than twice or thrice. On the 1st of August one of the New York owners visited the bank and took $875 in gold from the box, and then returned it to its place. On Saturday last he went to the bank again to put more gold in the box. On looking into the vault and making full inquiry, as already described, he learned that the property was gone.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Bishop of Oxford says it is more difficult to get tracts read than written.

The Washoe papers call their jackasses "Washoe canaries."

Ronconi is arrived in New York.

SHELBYVILLE, KY., Aug. 21, 1866.

Editors Louisville Journal:

Circumstances again make me a "looker-on" in this Venice, and as to-morrow, the 22d instant, is the day upon which the gog and magog of the secessionists from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America are advertised to be delivered of their respective conceptions, begotten of the spirit of treason and disloyalty to the United States and the Church—the bride of CHRIST JESUS—I purpose to remain here and see and hear what I can, whether to profit or not time must reveal. In the meantime, I purpose to send you for publication "a note and comment" upon what I hear has transpired in Presbyterian matters since my late letter to you.

As mentioned heretofore, Rev. W. W Hill, D. D., was appointed by the Robinson-Wilson Presbytery of Louisville, at its session here on the 7th, to preach a sermon, on Sabbath, August 12, in the Presbyterian Church in Shelbyville, and declare the pulpit vacant. He *did* preach the sermon, but he *did not* declare the pulpit vacant. How could he? He knew the whole thing was a farce; and although he made several departures from the facts during his discourse, he could not face the music to make so palpable an attack upon truth, as such an announcement would have been. And this fact gives us some little hope of the Rev. Doctor. He may yet be hot or cold, and thus avoid being spewed out.

You are aware, Messrs. Editors, I presume, that though Rev. W. W. Hill has been since 1860 a rebel sympathizer, still he has made it a matter of boasting that he has endeavored, and had succeed in that endeavor, to steer his religious bark so as to please both sides. In political parlance, while he was running with the hounds of rebellion that were after destroying the Union, he was affecting to hold with the hare that personated the Union—on the fence. But notwithstanding his boasted success in this his course, we must say that it could alone have been the unobserving class that was duped into the belief of any such thing. As editor, preacher, and citizen—and it may be as teacher of his school—he has ever exerted the weight of his influence to aid the rebellion of the South against the United States Government. The columns of his paper teemed with inflammatory politico-religious partisan articles, under the specious pretext of deprecating the publication of such articles in papers devoted to the propagation of religious intelligence and principles. And as his paper, so were his sermons; and his conversations were of like character—all in the interest of the rebellion.

But of his sermon here on the 12th inst. Was it a Gospel sermon? Not much! His text was one from which a truly pious minister of Christ, divested of his rebellious proclivities and partizanship in State and Church, could have eliminated with force and effect the character and duty of faithful pastors, pastors after GOD's own heart—such a pastor as Rev. W. C. Matthews always has been; and Dr. Hill, in referring to him, had to admit that he *was* a faithful pastor and servant of the LORD.

And, knowing, as he did, that Dr. Matthews had ever been a most faithful pastor and servant of God, that, in the pulpit and out of it, he sought only to preach and teach, by precept and example, the doctrines of the gospel of Christ, why did Mr. Hill, in his delineations of his idea of a faithful pastor, so shape his periods as to convey the opinion to the rebels and rebel sympathizers, who composed much the larger portion of his audience, and half of whom but seldom attend worship at the Presbyterian church or anywhere else, that Dr. Matthews had not left political principles out of the pulpit, but had so fulminated them from the sacred desk as to drive all who differed with him and sympathized with the attempted destruction of the government from the house of God—keeping them from coming to occupy their seats in the church, because they did not wish to hear the gospel adulterated with partisan politics? Mr. Hill, and all who attend the Presbyterian church, know that such a *charge* would be *untrue* in the broadest meaning of that word; and yet to *insinuate* it must have been the aim of a portion of his discourse. If it were true, then he had better left unsaid a goodly portion of his sermon.

The fact is, so far as partisan politics is concerned, Dr. Hill's discourse contained more, from what I can learn, than we ever heard from the pulpit; and several of Dr. Matthews' friends declare ten times more than they have heard from him, *privately and publicly*, all the eighteen years he has been here. But that is Dr. Matthews's offense. He would not join the band of super-pious ministers, who, under the lead of Stuart Robinson, Samuel R. Wilson *id genus omne*, regularly and persistently preached political discourses from their pulpits, under the flimsy guise of denunciations of political preachers and political preaching.

It appears that Mr. Hill had much to say about what he termed the political deliverances of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and took especial pains to misrepresent nearly every one. He went so far as to deliberately assert that the Assembly had ordered him (and all other ministers under its jurisdiction) to discipline all his members who had sympathized with the South in the rebellion against the Federal Government! an assertion for which there is not, in all the deliverances of the General Assembly, a shadow of foundation, if truthfully and justly construed.

But why did not Mr. Hill tell his audience that the Presbyteries, Synods and General Assembly of the so-called "Confederate States," had initiated the matter of political deliverances? Why did he not tell them that even before South Carolina—the first State to commit an overt act of treason and rebellion—had passed the line between loyalty and treason, the Presbyteries and Synods of that and other Southern States had, in defiance of their allegiance as citizens to the Federal Government, and in violation of the commandments and statutes of GOD, and of their vows of obedience to His revealed will, sanctioned the course of the members of the Church under their jurisdiction in resisting and defying "the powers that be, which are ordained of GOD," and had thus published to the world that, whatever their professions, they were practical infidels? Verily, rebels should take the beams from their own eyes, before undertaking to remove the motes from the eyes of others.

Mr. Hill predicted that, in about two years from this time, the Old School and New School Assemblies would consummate a union between their respective churches. Well, it may be so; and it may be that all the different denominations who hold and teach the vital doctrines of the Gospel will unite. That event has also been predicted. And one prediction is as likely to be fulfilled as the other. But Dr. Hill knows, as the world knows, that should there be a union of the Old School and New School branches of the Presbyterian Church it will not be upon such a basis as the Old and New School bodies in the South united during the war of the rebellion—a basis upon which the New School Church was received with all its doctrinal errors, and which stultified the Old School Church of the South, and placed it before the world in the position of a hypocrite, as giving up and repudiating all the principles held dear as essentials by the fathers of 1837, and for disavowing which they had cut off and excommunicated from the Presbyterian Church those who constituted the New School Church. In fact, to sum up, the union of the New and Old School bodies of the South was effected by the New School swallowing the Old School and its distinctive principles, and leaving nothing but the name. And the first and great fruit of this union was the famous deliverance by the united body, "*that it was the peculiar duty of that Church to conserve the institution of African slavery on this continent.*"

If, in the providence of GOD, there should ever be a union between the Old and New School Churches, we can assure Dr. Hill and his brother secessionists that that union will be only upon the basis of the doctrines and principles of our Confession of Faith, as held and taught by the Old School Church, and a confession, repentance, and renunciation, on the part of the New School Church, of the heresies that caused the General Assembly of 1837 to excind them from the Church. And, when that union is consummated, the religious organs of the Presbyterian Church will not have to express their astonishment and sorrow at hearing ministers declaring ecclesiastic views in the Church courts repugnant to and at variance with every fundamental Gospel doctrine taught in the Confession of Faith, as was done by the Old School organs in the South after the New School had swallowed the Old School in that section.

Mr. Hill closed with giving his views of the status of the secessionists from the General Assembly. They intended to stand aloof for the present, as sort of independents; that he felt assured "from the testimony of *hundreds and thousands* of Presbyterians with whom he had conversed, in a late trip through part of the North; that many there would secede and stand aloof until after the Old School and the New School consummated a union; and that then the secessionists North and South would unite together, and form a Presbyterian Church of their own, with sessions presbyteries, synods, and general assembly, united and held together by the doctrines and principles held in common, and the holding of which had impelled them to secede from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States."

The reverend doctor did not explain to his audience in what manner he reconciled the probable consummation of this prediction with the fulfillment of that one which he has been preaching for years, that 1866 and 1867 was to see the close of the present dispensation, and the beginning of the millennium, with the reign of CHRIST on the earth. Probably the doctor has postponed the beginning of the millennium until the secession church is formed, when the Northern lamb is to lie down with the Southern lion, and the little child of the border States will lead them.

The Reverend Doctor interlarded his discourse with the terms usually prominent in the partisan speeches and effusions of secessionists, such as "radicals," "radicalism," "civil usurpation," etc. But I have not thought proper to particularly report, but merely note with a running comment upon some points of his address. There are other points which deserve notice and condemnation, but I have already made this too long, and having to make a short trip to the country and be back tomorrow in time to hear Gog and Magog, the President and Vice-President of the Ecclesiastical Mutual Admiration Society of Secessionists, I must be

ON THE WING.

Melange.

EPIGRAM.

"CHANGE OF NAME.—I, JOE PICKLES, of 32, Cloudesley-street, Islington, London, in the county of Middlesex, publisher's assistant, do hereby give notice that I intend henceforth to TAKE and USE the NAME of MACAULAY, in addition to my present name.—Dated this 12th day of July, 1866. (Signed) JOE PICKLES MACAULAY.

—Vide Times.

To choose yourself a name more sweet
No doubt your fancy tickles;
But then, MACAULAY'S! Was it *meet*
To take it with your *Pickles*?

—[London Punch.

What is the use of sighing and weeping as we float down the stream of Time? Why make the voyage of life a *wailing* voyage?

Short visits are the best, as the fly said when he alighted on a hot stove.

Why must the persons appointed to wind up joint-stock companies invariably be teetotalers? Because they are liquid-haters.

Ladies and gentlemen dancing on the green sward are grass-hoppers.

Railroad contractors and married couples should take good care that the "coupling" does not break.

The "*Household Words*" in many households were better unspoken.

Fifteen turpentine distilleries make Fayetteville, N. C., a strong place in more senses than one.

A deaf-mute celebration was recently held in Hartford. They were mostly unmarried people.

The French Emperor is very sick with gout and Bismarck.

When is a crab not a crab? When it's a hoister.

At present rates, Cyrus is making £1,500,000 per annum for shareholders in the Atlantic cable.

It is natural to draw figures of expression from one's frequent employment.

The crops—grain—throughout the country, look well.

What will Maximilian do?—*N. Y. Times.*

He will "get up and get."—*Washington Republican.*

Twenty thousand Americans are gallivanting over Europe.

Why are the members of a poor cricket club like circles? Because they have no big innings.

Why is the assessor of taxes the best man in the world? Because he never underrates anybody.

When is a smack on the mouth no offense? When it is received from the mouth of a beautiful woman.

MASTER OWEN.—"O, Aunty, make Freddy behave himself; every time I hit him on the head with the mallet he bursts out crying!"

A soldier with artificial legs recently declared that he would much rather be on his "last legs" than his new ones.

The latest bon-mot about Bismarck is, that his fate depended not upon a thread but upon a needle.—*Home Journal.*

Punch says much idleness may be looked for about the time of harvest, which is invariably a sickle-y season.

Napoleon has sent to Algeria for his fighting Marshal, McMahon.

Rothermel will be paid $50,000 for painting the Battle of Gettysburg.

Two hundred lives were lost by the upsetting of a ferryboat on the Ganges at Mysore.

In a London police court a woman was sentenced to jail for biting another woman's nose off.

Four steamers sailed from New York at the same hour a day or two since—an ocean race.

The city of York is spending about all it is worth to entertain the Prince of Wales.

The French feel terribly snubbed at the no mention of them in the King of Prussia's speech, but hardly know what to do about it.

A lady at Hampton Beach lost her false teeth in the surf. A farmer found them among the sea-weed and returned them to her.

An Englishman in India was horrified at receiving a telegraphic despatch from England that his wife had been delivered of five daughters. The message should have said a fine daughter.

The wonderful operation of the infusion of blood from the veins of a healthy person into a sickly one has just been performed at Vienna, with complete success. The healthy person operated upon was the husband, the sickly the wife.

The New York Journal of Commerce, in speaking of the vulgar and gross denunciation of a contemporary by the Tribune, says: "There is no excuse for such offensive personalities, and their constant use betrays in the writer the very depravity they are employed to condemn."

The Prussian correspondent of the London Times writes that many officers and men in the Prussian cavalry were victims to terrible sword-cuts, which, coming down upon the shoulder, cut clean through the shoulder-blade, and often deep down into the body—awful memorials of the strength of arm of the iron-cased Austrian horsemen.

An ingenious youth from the Granite State, now residing at Denver, returned to his lodgings a few nights since in a state of great independence and erectness. "My friend," asked his wondering companion and room-mate, "are you drunk or sober?" "Well," replied the youth with the peculiar dignified and oracular manner which only an intoxicated person can assume, "for Pike's Peak, sobor; but for New Hampshire, pretty d——d drunk!"

OUR PARIS LETTER.

The Health of the Emperor—The Empress of Mexico—French Jealousy of Prussia—French History of the United States.

PARIS, Tuesday, August 14, 1866.

The return of the Emperor to Paris, the Moniteur informs us, has given rise to many erroneous interpretations. The simple reason, according to the official journal, is that his Majesty's physician has advised him to discontinue the Vichy waters. The Emperor, it is added, is much better since his return to St. Cloud. I dare say that the above version is tolerably correct, especially when we consider the state of the weather, and the continuous torrents of rain which have been falling at Vichy and the immediate neighborhood. The Emperor was in fact bored to death, just like every one else, by being constantly confined to the house, and has followed the example of most other people by returning home. Such a month of August has scarcely occurred in France within the memory of man. From every quarter we hear of nothing but rain. I find however, that in the center of France, and in the wide grain-growing districts of La Beauce, as of course also in the South, the wheat crop has been pretty generally secured, and is estimated at a fair average in weight and quality. Towards the north, however, there is still much grain standing or only half cut down, and unless the weather change, of which there is no prospect, the loss will be considerable. Also the oats are still standing uncut, both in the northern and central provinces. The vines, too, are beginning to create considerable uneasiness. Heat is now wanted to mature the fruit, instead of which the plants are decaying under this continued drenching. There seems to be little chance of the vintage of 1866 producing much wine of a first-rate quality.

The return of the Emperor to St. Cloud (whatever be the cause) has coincided with circumstances well worthy of note. The Empress of Mexico has arrived in Paris quite unexpectedly, and taken up her abode at the Grand Hotel. She was met at St. Nazain, on landing, by Maximilian's Minister in Paris, General Almonte. The morning after her arrival, the Empress Eugenie went to call upon her, and in the evening the French Imperial equipages were sent to take her a drive in the Bois de Boulogne. That her journey is one of business and not of pleasure, and that it has a political object in view, there is no attempt made to deny. The Mexican official journal, which I need not quote here, tells us in so many words that such is her mission. Her Mexican Majesty is also accompanied by Martin Castello, Maximilian's Foreign Minister, as her homme d'affaires. She comes evidently to transact business, if possible. The question is, what does that business consist of? Nor is it very difficult to conjecture. The tone of the French Moniteur itself has been most disponding of late on Mexican imperial prospects. It announced of its own accord, the other day, that the capture of Matamoras "by the discontented" showed that they were about to resume the offensive at several points. The wife of Maximilian has evidently been sent here to say that the situation at home is wholly untenable without the aid of French soldiers and French money. On Saturday she went to St. Cloud and was closetted for a long while with the Emperor, who thus has the "House of Austria" on his hands both in Europe and America. What passed precisely I cannot pretend to say, and the Constitutionnel only tells us that the Empress's object is dignified and worthy of her character. Most people believe that she has simply come to say that unless some pretext can be found to keep the French army where it is (of which there is small probability) her husband's only choice must be to come away with it, and bring with him the majority of French adventurers who surround him.

The Emperor has his hands too full of matters of his own near at home to be able to incur new responsibilities at a distance. I told you in my last of the rising tide of displeasure and mortification in this country at the success and designs of Prussia. This seems about to manifest itself practically by a claim for compensation for having allowed things to go on so long with impunity. The French Government is now avowedly "negotiating" at Berlin to know what its share is to be in the general "rectification of frontiers" which is evidently contemplated on the north, if not also on the south side of the Main. Such a claim may lead to very awkward complications, especially as the Emperor, who is making it, feels now that he would have the country with him. France, who at the beginning of the war was all for peace at any price, is now mortified and out of humor, and begins to think she may have waited too long. She hoped to mediate between two exhausted combatants; and finds herself instead in presence of one gigantic and triumphant rival for the military and political leadership of Europe. Louis Napoleon used to say that when France was satisfied, Europe was tranquil. But now France is decidly *not* satisfied, and it remains to be seen how much Prussia, or rather Germany, in the hour of pride and triumph, may care to do to make her so. France is evidently about to claim something, and the impression seems to be that just as Cavour and Victor Emanuel agreed to cede Savoy and Nice, in case of certain contingencies being realized with regard to Italy, to Bismarck and Frederick William, have virtually pledged themselves to find a second Nice and Savoy somewhere on the Rhine, should Prussian aggrandizement require a counterpoise. The French people are now evidently in a humor to sustain their government in making such a demand.

There has been a narrow escape from another outbreak of the war between Italy and Austria. But an armistice is at last arranged, and is no doubt by this time signed. The question of the Tyrol is left to future negotiations.

I have to announce the publication of a completed French History of the United States, from the earliest colonization down to 1789, from the pen of M. Ed Laboulaye, the popular author of Paris en Amerique. The work is in three octavo volumes, and will, I doubt not, be received in America with the favor due to so warm an admirer and eloquent expositor of her people and institutions.

The season at Homburg has been disastrous. The correspondent of a London paper says the absence of distinguished foreigners has been a source of no small disappointment to a numerous class of ladies who may have come upon a speculation which is not easily definable. These ladies, it must be said, are not less remarkable for their number than for amiability and elegance of manners. Their conduct and deportment is irreproachable. They gamble, or rather they did gamble, a great deal on their first arrival—but the majority of them have lost all they possessed, and are deeply in debt. Their position is extremely perplexing; and more than one know not what to do to get away from Homburg.

M'lle Prevost is one of those naughty creatures in Paris, known as the "demi-monde," whatever that may signify. She has recently obtained publicity by bringing a suit at law against an adventurer who deluded her into subscribing for $2,000 worth of shares in a company "for breaking the banks of the gambling tables in Germany by certain combinations in the game of trente-et-quarante." Prevost's money and that of many others was all lost at one venture and they are silly enough to let the word know how easily they could be swindled.

Punch celebrates the laying of the Atlantic cable by a cartoon representing old Neptune, the "heavy father" rising in the sea and stretching forth his hands toward Jonathan as groom on one side, and Britannia as bride on the other, each holding an end of the wire, exblaiming "Bless ye, my children, bless ye." The title is "For Better or Worse," and it seems considerably worse.

The Duke Sforza Cesarini, one of the nobs of Rome, is dead.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

European Advices by Cable.

American Officers at Moscow.

Liberia Exiles in Open Revolt.

Capture of a Chilian Privateer.

From the Dominican Revolution.

Great Activity in Fenian Circles.

President En Route to Chicago.

Grand Receptions on the Route.

Report on New Orleans Riot.

Police Said to Have Begun it.

Another Railroad Smash-up.

Negro Mobbed at Mason, Mich.

By the Atlantic Cable.

FLORENCE, ITALY, August 26.

Gen. Menable has called on Austria to restore the national relics and objects of art from Venice, including the Iron Crown of Lombardy.

LEIPSIC, August 26.

The meeting of the National Liberal party has resolved that Saxony ought to be incorporated with Prussia.

MOSCOW, August 25.

There was a great popular demonstration here to-day, in honor of the American guests. Among the features was a dinner by the Mutual Support Club. Speeches were made by distinguished persons. Assistant-Secretary Fox said that the title of the club must be emblematical of the relations which existed between Russia and America.

News from Siberia states that the insurgents have organized five squadrons, part of them with the usual arms.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 25.

Martial law has been abolished in all the governments in the southwest, except Kiew.

PRAGUE, Aug. 27.

The treaty of peace made by the Plenipotentiaries of Prussia and Austria has been ratified by the King of Prussia, and is now on its way to this city for exchange.

MADRID, Aug. 28.

One of Her Catholic Majesty's frigates has succeeded in capturing the Chilian privateer Tornado off the coast of Spain.

To the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.

There were 5 new cases of cholera and 5 deaths from the same disease reported yesterday. The mortuary report of the past week shows a decrease since the report of the previous one. There were two deaths from cholera at Ward's Island and two in the Lunatic Asylum on Sunday last. No new cases of deaths had occurred at the other public institutions.

Reports from Brooklyn show a continued decrease in the number of cholera cases. There were seventy-one deaths in Brooklyn last week. The indications are that the cholera would soon entirely disappear from the city.

Fenian affairs in this city are looking up. Mr. Stephens and the escaped Dublin prisoners are sketching out their proposed battle-grounds, and in consequence of their renewed activity, considerable aid is forthcoming in the way of contributions.

Mr. Stephens will probably leave for Troy to-day on his western tour.

The rival headquarters of the Roberts faction are preparing vigorously for the coming Senate caucus at Troy on Thursday. It is expected that this Congress will finally decide whether it is expedient to inaugurate another Canadian invasion. It is rumored that President Roberts has sent a special messenger to Ireland to report on the Canadian affair there.

Canada is entirely relieved of fears of an invasion for the present, but she is in no hurry to get rid of her defensive forces. The troops of Fort Erie have been ordered to break camp, but the active reorganization of the militia still continues.

An order of arrest against Senor Dores Mezura was granted by Judge Barnard yesterday, at the suit of Gen. Santa Anna, charging him with fraud in the purchase of the steamship Georgia. He states in his affidavit that Mazura exhibited a letter to him purporting to be from Wm. H. Seward urging the plaintiff to come immediately to the United States, as the Government was anxious and willing to aid him in his efforts on behalf of the Mexican people, which letter was a concoction of Mazura's, and not written by W. H. Seward. The plaintiff states that through the deceit and fraud of Mazura, who has been his private Secretary, he has sustained damages to the amount of $70,000.

NEW YORK, August 28.

A Times New Orleans special says the court appointed by General Baird to investigate the late riot have completed their labors, and their report will show that the first shot fired from a revolver was by a white man at the procession of freedmen. Twenty minutes then expired before any further disturbance took place. When the procession reached the place where the Convention was in session, the police interfered with it, and, attempting to make a rescue, fired upon the freedmen, who returned the fire.

A mob of citizens then joined the police, and the massacre commenced. It also shows that several policemen hid their badges, so as not to be recognized, and, after entering the hall, they disregarded the white flag and fired indiscriminately upon the unarmed members of the Convention and spectators. Some of the citizens wore badges indicating an organization. Those in the room then, with chairs, etc., drove the police and attacking party out and barricaded the door.

After the barricade was established not a single person in the building escaped unharmed, and about thirty were murdered. While credit is given to the police for saving the lives of all who were in the building, and a great many of the force is found guilty of nearly all the murders that were committed, the evidence shows that the policemen killed freedmen when they could have arrested them without trouble, and that wounded negroes were thrown in a cart and killed while struggling to free themselves from the dead bodies which had been placed on top of them.

The Committee will report the riot was caused by bitter feelings on the part of the residents and police toward the radical Unionists and freedmen. They will also probably report it was preconcerted, inasmuch as it is shown in evidence that it was talked of previously for several days. It is the opinion of the Committee that if the military had not appeared at the time it did, the riot would have progressed to the extermination of the Unionists and freedmen in the city. The city press are attacking Gen. Sheridan for what he reported in his official dispatch.

The Herald's British Honduras correspondence, dated at Belize, July 28, says colonial affairs are not very promising. Property was burdened with Government taxes, and there was a general desire to avoid the payment of that imposed.

The prisoners taken by the Yucatan Indians in April last have been ransomed by the Colonial Government, and action will be made on Mexico for the expenses and costs and security for their good conduct hereafter.

The colonists entertained the idea of applying all their energies to the cultivation of the sugar-cane.

The Herald's Cape Haytien correspondence of the 5th of August says a fire destroying $700,000 worth of property occurred there on the 26th ult.

The insurgents had advanced upon Cape Haytien, but were repulsed with severe loss by the Government troops under General Montice, and at last accounts they were in full retreat for San Domingo.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.

The excursion party left here at 7:30 this morning under the superintendence of Major-Feneral McCallum, and G. S. Koontz as assistant, who has been detailed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to go with the train all the way through. Secretary McCulloch and H. O. Browning were at the station to take leave of the party, they being prevented by public business from accompanying them.

The following is a list of the excursionists:

The President of the United States, Secretary of State, Secretary of the Navy and wife and son, Edgar I. Welles, the Postmaster General, General Grant and chief of staff General Rawlins, Admiral Farragut, with Lieut. McGinley his secretary, Rear-Admiral Radford, Surgeon General Barnes, Minister Romero, Senator Patterson and wife, and others.

BUFFALO, Aug. 28.

The Board of Trade passed appropriate resolutions on the death of Dean Richmond, and voted to close their rooms on the day of his funeral at Batavia, which will take place at 2 o'clock P. M. Thursday, the 30th inst.

The meeting at the Mayor's office last evening appointed committees for the reception of President Johnson.

There will be a grand ball at the International Hotel, Niagara Falls, Saturday evening, complimentary to President Johnson.

MEADVILLE, PENN., August 28.

The Corry accommodation train on the Atlantic and Great Western railroad while standing at Panama last night, was run into by the extra train following, smashing a passenger car. None of the passengers were seriously hurt. Conductor James Clancey and a newsboy, were killed. Engineer Peter Murphy was badly hurt. One of the brakemen had his leg broken.

DETROIT, MICH., August 28.

Taylor, the negro who committed the murder near Lansing last week, was taken from the jail at Mason last night by a mob and hanged to a tree.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 28, M.

The river has fallen three inches; seven feet eight inches in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 70.

CINCINNATI, August 28.

Twenty-five deaths from cholera were reported yesterday.

The Queen wishes Lord Kimberly to go as Ambassador to France, but Kim is averse.

Virtue is dead!—George the antiquary.

EDUCATIONAL.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

MRS. A. H. HUBBARD and MRS. Rev. J. R. DUNCAN, both well known in Kentucky and Tennessee as successful teachers, will open a School for Girls on Monday, September 3, on Seventh street, between Chestnut and Broadway.

Well behaved boys under ten years, belonging to good families, will also be received.

Pupils from the country can be accommodated with board at the residence of the teachers, No. 303 West Madison street.

For circulars address either of the teachers as above. a28 d6

MISS MARY F. G. BROWNE

Will reopen her

SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Monday, Sept. 3, at her residence, on Seventh, near Broadway.

a28 d12

LOUISVILLE

Female High School.

Monday, Sept. 3, at 9 A. M.,

Examination of Applicants and "Conditioned" Candidates to be continued three days.

Tuesday, Sept. 4, at 9 A. M.,

Examination of "Conditioned" Pupils of the School.

Friday, Sept. 7, at 9 A. M.,

Attendance of all the Pupils and of the Candidates admitted at the June examination is required. Text-books should be brought.

Candidate for admission can procure the necessary cards by registering their names with the Secretary of the School Board on Saturday, September 1st, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Each one should bring to her examination a slate and pencil.

a27 dtd GEO. A. CHASE, Principal.

REV. CARTER PAGE'S

Institute for Young Ladies.

THIS Institution is situated in the beautiful Beargrass region, five miles from the city of Louisville, on the Louisville and Shelbyville Turnpike, and within half a mile of Gilman's Station, on the L. & F. R. R. The buildings were erected especially for a female school, and are admirably adapted to that purpose.

The Institution was conducted for twelve years by the Rev. Geo. Beckett, and during the last year by the present proprietor, and during that whole period there was never a death, and only one instance of serious illness, among the pupils.

The number of pupils is limited to thirty, in order to furnish those domestic comforts and enjoyments not to be met with in large schools. The proprietor has been a teacher for nearly twenty years, and will be aided in his present work by a full corps of able assistants.

For further particulars address

REV. CARTER PAGE, St. Matthews, Jefferson county, Ky.

au27 dtf

MISSES BARBAROUX

WILL open their School for Girls, on the south side of Guthrie street, between Second and Third streets, on Monday, September the 10th.

TERMS FOR TWENTY WEEKS:

Under ten years of age	$20
Between ten and twelve years of age	30
All over " " "	40

French and music extra charge.

A class of small boys will be received. au25 dtf

MISS LYDIA SCOGGAN will reopen her SCHOOL for BOYS and GIRLS on Brook street, between Broadway and Jacob, September 3, 1866. a24 dtd

MISS HELEN J. CLARK

WILL reopen her School on Monday, September 3, on Chestnut street, between Second and Third. a24 dtd

Female Academy of the Ursulines,

On Chestnut, between Shelby and Campbell sts.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IN this institution are taught all the higher and lower branches of the German and English languages, also French, with Vocal and Instrumental Music on the Piano and Guitar.

Pupils will be taught Plain and Fancy Needlework, Plain Sewing, Knitting, Crochet, Fillet-work, Embroidery, Tetton, Raised Zephyr-work, Dressmaking, also Artificial, Hair, and Worsted Flowers, Wax Fruits and Flowers, Drawing and Painting in Water Colors, Glass and Oil Painting, &c.

Business letters to be addressed to

Rev. LEANDER STREBER, Pastor of St. Martin's Church, Shelby st., or to Mother SALESIA REITMEIR, Superior.

a21 d1m

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE

(FRENCH AND ENGLISH),

For Young Ladies, Boarding & Day Pupils,

1,527 and 1,529 Spruce st., Philadelphia, Pa.,

WILL reopen on Thursday, September 20.

Board and tuition, per annum $450

Do do do, do do for two or more sisters, each 400

French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

a2 dThSa&Tu&MoWe&Fr3m

LOUISVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY,

Conducted by Mrs. W. B. NOLD & Daughters.

THE sixteenth annual session of this Institution will commence on Monday, September 4.

Tuition fees for those over ten years of age $100

" " " " under " " " " 50

All desirous of knowing more of this Institution are referred to prominent residents of Louisville for the past fifteen years.

Mrs. Nold may be found at her residence, No. 55 Chestnut street, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M.

a14 d24

One Hundred Dollars Bounty.

MY experience in the prosecution of claims warrants me in saying that I will procure the bounty authorized by act of Congress, July 28, 1866 as quickly as any one can, and that I will make no charge in any case unless successful.

I will give a liberal commission to agents co-operating with me.

Call on or address H. M. CARR, Solicitor of Claims,

a24 d6* 52 Jefferson st., bet. Second and Third.

WANTED.

WANTED—Two gentlemen to occupy a pleasant room, with board, in a private family. None need apply without the best of references. Apply at this office. a28 d3*

WANTED—

FIRST-CLASS PROFESSORS.

1 To take charge of the AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT of this College and analize soils, plants, minerals, &c., &c.

1 For the MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.
1 For the Mathematical Department.
1 For the Bookkeeping Department.
1 *Scientific* Professor of Penmanship.

To first-class business Professors the position will be permanent and profitable. None others need apply.

N. B.—This is the oldest chartered college in the southwest, and it is believed the first in America or Europe chartered with *Commercial, Agricultural* and *Mechanical* departments—(the three wealth-producing classes of all countries, and should, therefore, receive a *special, scientific* education). It was founded in 1832, and has ample arrangements for one thousand students the present year. There are no vacations. The Trustees are authorized to receive subscriptions to the capital stock—$250,000—which can be taken out in tuition, and also receive donations, &c. Who will present the College an Observatory, Chemical or Philosophical Apparatus?

Address Dolbear Commercial College, or

RUFUS DOLBEAR, Pres't, New Orleans, La.

a28 d2

WANTED—For a very liberal consideration, a Furnished Parlor Suite on first floor of a private residence or first class boarding-house in a first-class central location—Walnut street preferred—by a successful, well-known physician, of New York, for a few months, as an office and reception-rooms, with or without board and accommodations for himself, lady, and two male servants. Address, this day, C. B. L., Journal office, city. au25 dtf

$5,000 per Year Made Easy!

WANTED—Agents, both male and female, to sell one of the most wonderful and most saleable articles of the age. Business entirely new—can be done at home or traveling. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address W. H. CHIDESTER, 266 Broadway, New York. au23 d6&w1

WANTED—A situation in a family as Governess. Can teach music. Is willing to go into the country. Apply at No. 200 East Main street. au23 dtf

WANTED — Agents — Male and Female—for MERRILL'S WASHING COMPOUND, the fastest-selling and best-paying article ever sold by agents. A capital of but $3 to $10 required. Energetic young men and women will find this a good opportunity for business. Large profits—no competition, and no risk. For further particulars call at 47 Lombard block, or send two stamps for papers. Address R. WAYVELL, Box 4,781, Chicago, Ill.

a15 d1m

WANTED—Grass Farm.—A gentleman from the South is desirous of renting a Grass Farm in Kentucky of 200 or 300 acres. Address J. H., Saratoga Springs, for one month, giving location, terms, &c. a10 d1t*

WANTED — Extraordinary! — I want one or more Agents for each city and county in the United States for a new business. Good agents—gentlemen or ladies, girls or boys—can make from $50 to $100 per day. Circulars and information free to all. All persons out of employment, or wishing to make money fast, should immediately address "Excelsior Physician," Wheeling, Ohio county, Virginia. a2 d3*

WANTED — Agents — $175 per month, or $2,000 per year, to introduce our "NEW $20 BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINE," Baker's patent. Machines sent to agents on trial. For further particulars address

jy19 d2m* C. C. BECKWITH, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—A first-class SEWING-MACHINE GIVEN to those who act as Agents for us or procure us an Agent. For particulars address, with stamp,

W. H. HUNTERSON, Cleveland, Ohio.

jy12 d2m*

FOR SALE--FOR RENT

FOR RENT—A large three-story BRICK HOUSE, in good order, containing 18 rooms, on Walnut street, between First and Second, with stable, gas, water, and all necessary conveniences. The rent is low, and the house well filled with boarders. An excellent opportunity is here presented to a person wishing to take a house of this kind. For particulars apply to

SHAFFER & CO., Agents, 131½ Third st.

a28 dtf

FOR SALE—

BAGGING AND ROPE FACTORY.

I offer for sale that large building corner of Fourteenth and Rowan streets known as "Hunt's Bagging and Rope Factory," with engines, boilers, shafting, lathes, &c., &c.

Also

6 Looms, 11 Spinning Frames, 1 Winder, 2 Lappers, and 3 Drawing Frames.

This offer presents a favorable opportunity to any one wishing to engage in the manufacture of bale-rope and bagging, the house being built for this business expressly. It is also well adapted for the tobacco business in its various branches. Apply to

M. L. BELKNAP, No. 83 West Main street.

N. B.—If not sold within a short time, it will be for rent. au24 dtf

FOR SALE—HOUSE—That new and convenient, well-built two-story and attic Frame Dwelling-house, No. 56, High street, a few doors below Twelfth, south side, containing 10 rooms, gas throughout, two large cisterns, carriage-house, stable, &c., lot 33 by 180 feet to a 20-foot alley, abundance of shrubbery, and all conveniences. For particulars inquire on the premises or to

JAMES L. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, North side of Jefferson, near Fifth street, Louisville, Ky.

a20 dtf

FOR SALE—A Valuable Stock FARM—200 acres—all of which is in pasture, with about 40 to 50 acres fine woods—about eight miles southeast of the town of Henderson, Ky., adjoining the A. B. Barret farm. Apply to

A. T. POSEY, Henderson, Ky.

a18 d1m*

FOR RENT—Dwelling—A nice two-story and attic Brick Dwelling, containing seven rooms, besides kitchen and servants' room, with a good cellar, all in perfect order. It is situated in one of the best neighborhoods in the city, and only three squares from the Post-office. Possession can be given by the 15th of the month. Rent $1,000 per annum. Address, with true name and good reference, P. O. Drawer 82.

au4 dtf

FOR LEASE OR RENT—All and singular, the Offices and Rooms of Stokes's New Building, situated on the northeast corner of Main and Eighth streets. Apply to

DAVIS & HARRINGTON, Attorneys at Law.

Office—Nos. 1 and 2 (second floor) Main and Eighth. jy18 d3m

FOR SALE—A modern-style two-story brick-house, containing eight-rooms, in perfect repair, and in one of the best locations in the city. Lot 31½ feet wide by 132 feet deep. Apply to COOKE & BARRET. No. 137 north side Main, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

apr7 d3m

FOR SALE—60 feet of Ground, north side of Main street, 150 feet west from Thirteenth street, depth 195 feet to a 30-foot street; and 3 Lots, of 30 feet each, south side of Walnut street, 120 feet west from Thirteenth street, depth 161 feet to an alley of 20 feet.

And for Lease for a Term of Years,

36½ feet by 90 feet to an alley of 13 feet, on the east side of Fifth street, between Main and Market sts.

Apply to WM. PRATHER.

j18 dtf No. 141 Main st.

FOR SALE—FARM—A Farm of EIGHTY ACRES, in Scott county, Indiana, 1½ miles from Vienna Station, Jeffersonville railroad; sixty acres cleared and well fenced; about 100 good apple trees, some peaches, plums, and quinces, all bearing fruit; a good well; a two-story House, hewed log, weatherboarded inside and papered, two rooms 20x28 and 16x28 feet, kitchen, with porch extending to house; which can be bought at a reasonable price, or exchanged for improved city property. Apply to PHIL. T. GERMAN, No. 107 Third street, between Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Kentucky. may28 d3m

FOR SALE—Land—820 acres of first-rate Farming Land, in Christian county, Ky. This land is located in the richest farming region in Southern Kentucky, five miles south of Hopkinsville, on the turnpike leading to Clarksville, 20 miles from the latter place, and 17 miles from the Cumberland river. This tract is capable of being divided (as it was originally) into three farms, containing respectively 400, 350, and 70 acres, with a fair proportion of cleared and wood land, as follows:

"Poplar Bend," containing 400 acres, with 220 acres cleared, the remainder in timber. This farm has a good brick dwelling, out-houses, large barns, stables, granary, a fine orchard of choice fruit, a splendid spring, and an abundance of stock water.

"Plum Spring" contains 350 acres, of which 250 are cleared and 100 in good timber. This farm is all fresh land, in fine condition, with 100 acres in clover. The spring is one of the best in the State. The buildings are a frame dwelling (incomplete) and two large barns. The fencing is good and the farm divided into convenient fields.

The remaining tract of 70 acres, on the north side of Little River, has 40 acres of cleared land, the remainder in timber, and the whole tract under fence. This is good land, in fine condition, but has no buildings on it.

These lands are situated in a first-rate neighborhood, contiguous to merchant mills and markets, and are unsurpassed in the production of tobacco, corn, wheat, clover, and the meadow grasses. I will sell all or either of the above farms on reasonable terms, part cash, the balance on long time.

Mr. Martin Campbell, on the premises, or W. T. Buckner, Esq., of Hopkinsville, will show the land to persons desiring to examine it. Possession given at the end of this year, but purchasers will have the privilege of seeding wheat, &c. Address

au1 dtf JAS. F. BUCKNER, Louisville.

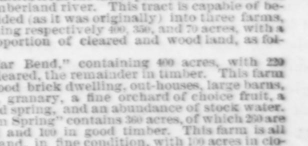
COAL.

WE have a large stock of the very best PITTSBURG COAL on hand, most of it the celebrated Ormsby Coal, which we offer at the lowest market price, either wholesale or retail.

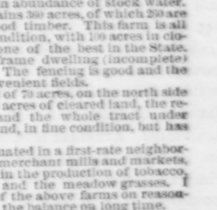
Orders by railroad shall have prompt attention.

KENNEDY & ERWIN, 102½ Third st.

a24 d1m



a21 d1m*



DR. YATES' Steam Dental Establishment. Best quality of Teeth $15 to $20, and all Dental work at one-half usual price. 103 Second st., bet. Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky. jy18 d3m

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF JNO. M. STOKES & SON was dissolved on the 20th inst. by the death of the senior partner. The business will be carried on by the undersigned under the same name. All persons having claims against the late firm will present them for settlement when due.

JAS. W. STOKES,
MRS. JNO. N. STOKES.

Aug. 27, 1866—d1m

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
Green street, between Third and Fourth.

FOR CONGRESS.
LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU.
ELECTION SEPTEMBER 15.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1866.

The Meeting of Extremes.

We read in the Chicago Tribune as follows:

Mr. Johnson is coming to Chicago with the blood of loyal men upon his garments. We advise loyal citizens to avoid him as they would any other convicted criminal. Let those who approve of the New Orleans massacre run after him and hurrah for him.

In another article we find this:

These utterances of Johnson are startling, as coming from the President of the United States. And when we consider the transcendent continuity and desperate wickedness of his lying and his perfidy, all good men are filled with the deepest apprehension that torrents of blood, such as this continent has never yet seen, are to flow in the not distant future.

Let us not be deceived. If Johnson's utterances mean anything they mean that Congress must submit to enact his will into law, peaceably if they will, forcibly if force is necessary. It would be charitable and greatly lessen anxiety if we could believe Johnson's utterances to be the fretful peevishness of a spoiled child. But they are so redolent with devilish malignity as to admonish us that if his power and ability were at all commensurate with his mendacity and egotism everybody who opposes his policy would be sent across-lots to perdition instanter.

Such are the terms in which that paper and similar papers of its school speak of the President from day to day and from week to week. He is a "convicted criminal", he is full of "desperate wickedness", of "lying perfidy", of devilish malignity"; he would send his opponents "across-lots to perdition instanter" if he could. Thus these mild and truthful(!) advocates of humanity(!), justice(!), equality(!), and liberality(!) seek to goad the country into further convulsions. They talk like mad men, as, indeed, they are. The maniacs in an insane asylum could hardly exceed them in the wild frenzy which they exhibit.

It is true that all the opponents of the President do not assail him in language so grotesque and indecent, language befitting the worst and vilest haunts of disreputable characters, but they all assail him as if he had betrayed his country and were seeking to re-establish in power the leaders of the late revolt and to play the role of dictator. If these men hadn't lost the power of calm reasoning they would perceive the utter absurdity of the charges they bring against the President. If he had wished to grasp at *power*, he had nothing to do but to sign all the bills that Congress passed and to agree heartily with the leaders of the opposition to have accomplished his object. He might now have been wielding as much power as the autocrat of all the Russias, and he might also have been the most popular man living with the extreme party, and been certain of being nominated by it as its candidate for the next Presidency. If he had agreed with the majority in both houses of Congress there would have been hardly a show of opposition to him in either, and he might indeed have wielded "more than regal, almost unlimited power". Doesn't every man who has not taken leave of his reason perceive that if *power* had been the object of the President, the door was open to him, that he might have entered upon a career of almost limitless authority with the full approbation of a great majority of Congress, that he might have continued the exercise of such authority for an indefinite period, that he might have consolidated the Government, and held the Southern States as conquered provinces through his present term of office, and through another term, and perhaps through two or three other terms? The Southern States were certainly powerless. If Andrew Johnson had said to them "Remain provinces", wouldn't Congress and the ultraists have shouted bravo! and echoed "provinces"? He and Congress certainly constitute the executive and legislative government, and there was no power in the land that could or would have withstood such a course. No opposition except moral opposition, which would have amounted to nothing, would or could have been attempted. The way was clear before the President, his oath and his conscientious scruples aside, to play the real autocrat under the title of President. He declined doing it. He refused the power that Congress wanted to thrust upon him. He said he wanted to see the Constitution observed, he wanted to go by its strict letter and spirit as far as he possibly could discern them in the intricate and *untried* pathway that lay before him. He didn't wish to wield any more power than he could possibly help wielding. The war he had understood had been fought for the old Union, and he wanted to rescue the object of it, *minus* the re-establishment of slavery, which the war itself had already in effect destroyed. Consequently he set about finishing up the accomplishment of the said object. Admit for the sake of argument, if any one wishes to, that he committed an error in wishing to restore the Union, and that he ought to have assumed regal powers. Isn't it clear that his motives must have been good in refusing power and declining a course which, whatever its results to the country and our form of government, would have received the unstinted applause of all those who now so indecently assail him? Are those men who denounce him in terms suited only to "convicted criminals" sure that the President has committed any mistake? Are they as patriotic and as sagacious as they would have us believe them? Are they not chiefly persons who have been denouncing the Union and the Constitution for many years, and who wanted the South to go? Did not the most ultra of them take ground in favor of erecting a golden bridge, and of bidding the South go over it and remain forever? Didn't they bid her God speed, and say it was a good riddance? And as to their sagacity, didn't they say the South couldn't be "kicked out of the Union"? Didn't they say the disturbances wouldn't last thirty days? Did not the decent and virtuous Chicago Tribune want the entire war left to Illinois alone, satisfied that Illinois could crush out the revolt in a few weeks, without any assistance from any other States? Men of *patriotism* and *sagacity* so remarkable ought surely not now to impeach the patriotism of the President, or declare him wicked and short-sighted.

But how extremes do meet! As we laid down the Chicago paper, we took up one from Cincinnati on the other side, and, presto! we find in that journal that the President has been all the time walking straight in the path marked out by Abraham Lincoln and the abolitionists! Read as follows:

The President has pledged himself to continue the prosecution of Lincoln's Imperialism as the guiding star of his administration. He continued Lincoln's suspension of habeas corpus, his military commissions, his martial law, his interference with candidates and suffrage at elections, his meddling with the States in respect of all their rights of self-government. He stands to-day pledged in writing by his letter of one year ago to Gov. Sharkey in favor of negro suffrage. He stands pledged in the most solemn form of writing, his messages ordinary and extraordinary, to the principles of the Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights bills. He may lay his hand on any citizen in any State who makes himself felt by his opposition to his schemes of ambition.

This is from a "Democratic" paper, the reader will bear in mind; the quotation at the head of this article is from a "Republican" paper. Poor President Johnson! What a sinner he is! By the teaching of an extremely virtuous "Republican", he has gone over to the Secessionists and betrayed the loyal men of the country—is in an unholy alliance with all the devils upon earth, at least of the United States; by the incorruptible and keen-eyed "Democrat", this same President is wholly bent upon doing all the reprehensible, unconstitutional, undemocratic and diabolical things done and attempted by the late President, by whom Congress and all the virtuous on that side swear! Poor Andy!

"You can and you can't,
You shall and you shan't;
You'll be damned if you do,
And you'll be damned if you don't"!

From all which we infer, despite the anathemas of the extra-patriotic and the sublimely democratic, that the poor President has chosen the golden mean, and is therefore, after all, about right. We don't believe he intends to play the Cromwell or Napoleon. We don't believe he is a "convicted criminal"; and, though a man with like passions with all of us, and liable to err, we believe he has been trying to do his best to restore the Union of these States upon the free basis which the war itself established vitually, and that he deserves the countenance and support of all men who are in favor of that object. Those who are opposed to that object and want no Union will of course oppose him, though even they, one would think, should keep somewhere within the bounds of common decency, and treat the Chief Magistrate of a great country with a little more respect than they would a "convicted criminal." We don't believe they will advance their cause by such warfare as that indicates. It must be confessed, however, that their method is worthy of their cause, for both are *Fetish* and uncivilized.

A Bombshell in the Radical Camp.

The action of the Conference Committee of the Democratic and National Union County Executive Committees, yesterday, caused consternation in the ranks of the Radical disorganizers, who have the impudence to style themselves the Union party. It was as if a bombshell had been thrown into their midst. They had not looked for such prompt and expressive action on the part of the Conservative men of the county. That "respectable merchant," who was wont to furnish the Radical Gazette with bogus dispatches, had not been around, and the disorganizers were caught as in a trap. They looked decidedly blue, but not half so blue as they will look after the election in October. They fear that power is about to depart from among them, and that they will no longer be able to pull the *wool* over the eyes of the people. They dare not come out boldly and fight the battle on the real issue—negro suffrage—and yet they will be compelled to show their hands. It is Union and pacification against a disrupted Union and universal suffrage.—*Cincinnati Daily Union.*

The black Secession Gazette, which has been the ally of Southern Secessionists, and the common sewer through which the billingsgate and moral filth of Ohio have long flowed, is in a towering rage to think that there is a prospect of the fusion of all Union men upon the Philadelphia platform in opposition to its Disunion Party of Ohio. That platform is receiving the warm indorsement of men who want the Union restored, both North and South, and we are particularly delighted that the true men of Ohio, those Union men who have not lost their wits, and do not want the country to become another Mexico or Jamaica, are determined to ignore past differences and act together for the purpose of sustaining the principles of the National Union Convention, and thereby save the country from Disunion and fanaticism.

Those principles have just been ratified by a large meeting in Memphis, by another at Augusta, Ga., and there is little doubt that they will be accepted, strongly Union as they are, by the great body of reasonable men throughout the South.

We trust to see such efforts at co-operation as have been put forth in Hamilton county, O., made in every county, not only of that State, but of every State, North and South.

The address to the people of Hamilton begins thus:

To the People of Hamilton County:

All citizens of Hamilton county who are friends of the policy of Andrew Johnson, the President of the United States, in restoring the States of this great Union; who are in favor of the earliest practicable admission of the members of Congress of all the States, under the Constitution and the laws in pursuance thereof, without other condition or qualification; who sincerely desire a speedy and complete resumption of the cordial and fraternal relations of peace and amity which once prevailed between all parts and sections of our common country, and who wish to restore and renew this Union in all its purity, strength, and power, at once and forever; all voters opposed to the Radical disunion policy of the present Congress in excluding the Southern States from their constitutional right in the Union and to their attempt to force negro suffrage upon the people of the District of Columbia against their will, legally expressed at the polls by a vote of seven thousand to fifty-seven of the white men of the District; and are opposed to the party that dare not make negro suffrage an issue at the coming election in the State of Ohio, where the negroes are fewer in number and more intelligent than in the District of Columbia, but at the same time have nominated Messrs. Eggleson and Hayes, who voted for that infamous measure, thus proving that they, as a party, are in favor of negro suffrage, and have deceived the people by declar- that it is not now an issue—thus, too, while trying to evade the issue at home—have been guilty of unparalleled meanness in upholding the effort to force negro suffrage upon the people of the District of Columbia, who have no representation in Congress of their own election or choice, are hereby invited, without regard to their politicol antecedents, to meet, etc.

It bears the following influential names:

By order of Confereuce Committee of the Democratic and National Union Executive Committee of Hamilton County, Ohio:

L. A. Harris,	John E. Bell,
S. M. Murphy,	A. G. W. Carter,
Thos. Sherlock,	Benj. Housman,
J. J. Quinn,	W. P. Elstun,
J. E. Egly,	J. M. Noble,
T. P. Saunders,	Jerry Kiersted,
A. Hickenlooper,	J. Dan. Jones,
M. P. Gaddis,	R. K. Cox, jr.

Cincinnati, August 25, 1866.

☞ We had a little paragraph yesterday about papers that puff themselves, boast of their circulation, etc., whereupon our astute neighbor of the Courier puts the cap upon his own head! Well, well, we suppose he knows best what fits him!

DR. LIGHTHILL'S
Approaching Visit to
LOUISVILLE.

DR. LIGHTHILL,
From New York City,
AUTHOR OF
"NEPHOTHERAPY, the New System of Ttreatment for diseases of the Throat and Lungs," "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh," &c., &c.,

Whose great success during his eight months' practice at the Burnet House, Cincinnati, is testified to by a large number of the most influential citizens, in compliance with the urgent and repeated requests of numerous parties desirous of consulting him, has made arrangements for a professional visit to

LOUISVILLE,

and secured rooms for that purpose at the

LOUISVILLE HOTEL,

where he can be consulted,

FOR A SHORT TIME,
on and after
Monday, September 3, 1866,
on
DEAFNESS, CATARRH,
Discharges from the Ear,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
and all diseases of the
Ear, Throat, Lungs, and Chest.

Dr. Lighthill would call the attention of the public to the fact that, encouraged by his extensive and constantly increasing practice in Cincinnati, and for the better interest of his patients, he has removed from the Burnet House to

No. 204 West Fourth street

for the purpose of establishing for the West

A PERMANENT BRANCH

of his New York Institute, where either himself or one of his able associates will be in constant attendance.

In order to save unnecessary correspondence, notice is hereby given that a personal examination is requisite in every case before a correct opinion can be given or the appropriate treatment prescribed. The remedies can be usually applied at home. In the majority of cases, therefore, one interview suffices.

The following are a few of the numerous testimonials received in Cincinnati from parties well known throughout the West. Others of a similar character can be seen at the Doctor's rooms:

Cure of Capt. Silas F. Miller, Proprietor of the Burnet House, Cincinnati.

Burnet House, February 9, 1866.
To my Friends and the Public:
It affords me great satisfaction to be able to testify to the success of Dr. Lighthill in the treatment of deafness, and express my sense of obligation to him.
My hearing has been impaired for a number of years, at times to such an extent as to embarrass me seriously. Dr. Lighthill, under whose care I placed myself, has removed the difficulty completely and restored me to perfect hearing.
I have not time to reply to letters of inquiry touching the subject, nor can I say anything further but what is embodied in the above statement, which is correct in every particular.
The genuineness of the certificate will be vouched for by the proprietors of the Louisville Hotel.
SILAS F. MILLER.

Cure of Deafness of Twenty Years' Standing.
Editorial from the Cincinnati Gazette, April 9.

An Old Citizen of Cincinnati Restored to Hearing.—In illustration of the success which science can achieve, if directed by skillful hands, and when combined with the necessary practical experience, we may cite the case of Mr. William Jones, who has recently been restored to hearing by Dr. Lighthill, at the Burnet House.
Mr. Jones, residing at No. 400 Race street, is an old citizen of Cincinnati, having resided here since 1816, and is now upward of seventy-five years of age. For the past twenty years he had been hard of hearing, and the difficulty increased to such an extent that within the past year or two he was not able to hear common conversation, and had to be spoken to in a very loud tone of voice. Hearing of Dr. Lighthill's success, he applied to him for relief, though scarcely hoping that his case could be benefited, on account of his age and the long duration of the malady. Being assured by the Doctor, after a most careful examination, that his case was not beyond hope, he placed himself under treatment, and in a short time had the satisfaction to find his hearing perfectly restored. Though we have at various times chronicled the remarkable cures of deafness and catarrh which the Doctor has performed upon some of our most respectable citizens, the present case is the most remarkable of all, and deserves more than a passing notice at our hands, both on account of the advanced age of the patient, and the long duration of the defective hearing. In New York and throughout the East Dr. Lighthill has long since been acknowledged as standing at the head of his profession in the special department to which he devotes his attention, and his success in Cincinnati fully confirms the good reports of him that have reached us, and establishes on a firm basis his well-merited reputation in the West.

Cure of Wm. H. Lampton, Esq., of Portsmouth, O.

To the Public:
It was my misfortune to suffer for years with a distressing disease of the throat and lungs, which made my breathing quite difficult, and brought on an exhaustive and obstinate cough, greatly enfebling my health. To add to my affliction, I began to lose my hearing, and grew so deaf that I could not hear preaching, even when in the seat nearest to our minister. Growing steadily worse in spite of all the usual medical efforts, I applied to Dr. Lighthill in February last, and, to my agreeable surprise, I improved from the very commencement of his treatment. The troublesome cough diminished, the breathing became free and natural, the distress in my throat disappeared, and my hearing was restored, so that I now can hear preaching in the most distant part of the church.
I make this statement for the benefit of those suffering with diseases similar to my own, as I feel confident that Dr. Lighthill can cure them if a cure is within human skill. From my own happy experience, I can conscientiously recommend the Doctor to all those suffering from deafness or diseases of the throat and lungs.
WM. H. LAMPTON.

ROBERT L. MAITAND & CO.,
General
Commission Merchants & Bankers,
No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square.
Robt. L. Maitland, } NEW YORK.
William Wright. } jje29 d&wly

The Best Pianos
ARE made by Steinway & Sons and Chickering & Sons. A full supply of Grand and Square Pianos of the above and other manufacturers at low prices.
D. P. FAULDS,
Importer of Musical Goods and Publisher of Music,
jy21 dst 70 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

NOTICE.
AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Louisville Furniture Manufacturing Company, held July 5, it was unanimously resolved to increase the capital stock of the Company $60,000.
About $30,000 of this amount has already been taken.
The subscription books of the Company are now open at the office, corner Ninth and Jefferson sts.
JAMES W. STOKES, President.
E. J. POPE, Secretary.
WM. H. WALKER, }
B. H. THURMAN, }
C. G. DAVISON, } Directors.
JAS. BRIDGEFORD, }
a3 dlmis JAS. W. STOKES, }

CEMENT
FallsCityCementCompany,
No. 46 Fourth street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Hydraulic Cement.
DIRECTORS:
JNO. A. CARTER, R. A. ROBINSON,
JNO. L. WHEAT, JAS. G. CARTER,
D. BELKNAP, S. W. POPE,
W. H. FOSDICK.
JNO. A. CARTER, Pres't. JNO. L. WHEAT, Sec'y.
THE above Company is prepared to fill orders for Hydraulic Cement to any extent, guaranteeing their Cement fully equal to any in the market. Care taken to obtain lowest rates of freight on all shipments. Orders for home use or shipment solicited. Call as above or address
FALLS CITY CEMENT COMPANY,
june21 dtfst LOUISVILLE, KY.

WANTED—Board in a private family, in the suburbs of the city, for man, wife, and girl 5 years old, till next spring. Address C. E. B., Drawer 299, stating location and price.
a29 d2*

$100 to $250 per Month.
WANTED—Agents everywhere, male and female, to sell the NEW Improved Common-sense Family Sewing-Machine. Price $18. The Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, bind, quilt, braid, and embroider. The cloth cannot be pulled apart even after every second stitch is cut. Every Machine warranted three years. Circulars free. Address or call at 766 Jefferson street, second floor, Louisville, Ky.
BLISS & MCEATHRON,
a29 d3m* General Agents—P. O. Box 299.

FOR SALE—A neat, new Cottage of four rooms, with cellar, cistern, and out-houses—lot 26½ feet front by 105 deep—on Seventeenth, between Walnut and Grayson streets. Will be sold cheap. Apply to
W. A. KLIESSENDORF,
No. 7 Hamilton Building,
au29 dtf Corner Sixth and Main streets.

FOR SALE—
STOCK OF GOODS.
I wish to sell my stock of DRY GOODS and transfer lease of two years on the store-house. The house is one of the handsomest in Kentucky, 115 feet deep, elegantly finished, with beautiful sky-light and all modern improvements. Address C. W. M., Box 115, Danville, Ky. a29 d10*

FOR SALE—
VALUABLE FARM.
We offer our Farm for sale, containing about 150 acres, lying immediately on the Kentucky River, near Frankfort. This farm is in the highest state of cultivation, and a large portion of it is set in fruit trees of the most valuable kinds, and has upon it a large market-garden. It is all bottom land, and very fertile. It has a good dwelling-house with seven rooms and two cellars, kitchen, and store-room. The dwelling-house has been lately repaired, newly papered and painted, and new roof put on. The kitchen is new, and other out-houses in good condition. A most excellent stable, and the whole place in good condition. The garden and shrubbery cannot be excelled. It is one mile and a half by the carriage road and one mile by the foot-way from the dwelling to the city of Frankfort.
This would be a profitable investment for any person who may wish to carry on the marketing business, grazing business, or for any professional man who may desire to live in the country and do business in the city.
Persons wishing to purchase will please call on A. J. James, of Frankfort, or S. A. Scearce, on the premises.
Terms made easy. EMILY SCEARCE.
GEO. L. WILSON,
a29 d4 S. A. SCEARCE.

MISS BELL PEERS
WILL reopen her School on Monday, September 3, in rear of Christ Church, Second street.
TERMS:
For session of 20 weeks, under ten years..........$20
" " " over " " 25
Payable one-half in advance. a29 d10*

Male High School.
AN examination of applicants for admission to the Male High School, and for those conditioned at the June examination, will commence on Monday, September 3.
Applicants will obtain cards from the Secretary, at his office, in the Female High School building, on Saturday, September 1, at 9 A. M.
All the students will be present on Friday, Sept. 7.
a29 dtd R. L. BUTLER, Principal.

Office Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.,
LOUISVILLE, Aug. 29, 1866.
THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. will be held at its office in Louisville on Monday, the 1st day of October next.
a29 d4w W. RANNEY, Sec'y.

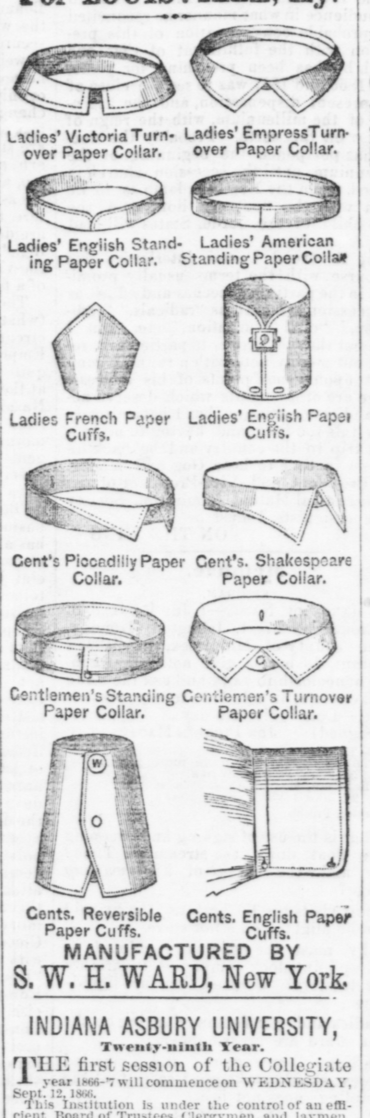
B. B. SAYRE
(Late Superintendent of the Ky. Military Institute)
WILL REOPEN HIS
School of English, the Ancient Classics, and the Mathematics,
In South Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 24th of September next.
Board can be had in good families for five or six dollars per week.
Charge for tuition per school year of forty weeks $100 in advance.
No deduction save in case of unavoidable absence.
Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 18, 1866. a29 d5

GRAND
ART DISTRIBUTION!
PIKE'S
New York Opera-House
ASSOCIATION.
Capital $1,500,000.
Principal Office 627 Broadway.
AN organization established for the purpose of encouraging the operatic enterprise of S. N. Pike, Esq., for which object the Association will dispose of 200,000 tickets of Admission to the New York Opera-House, together with
50,016 PREMIUMS IN CASH,
Embracing a scale of
Fifty Thousand Dollars to Three Dollars,
And making a grand total of
$350,000 in Greenbacks
Also a magnificent Art Distribution of
$500,000
in splendid Oil Paintings and Engravings, which can be seen at the principal office of the Association.
TICKETS THREE DOLLARS
which, at the time of purchase, will entitle the holder to a
Fine Steel-Plate Engraving,
the lowest retail price of which is Five Dollars, also an admission to one of the
GRAND OPERATIC ENTERTAINMENTS,
which will be given under the management of the celebrated
MAX STRAKOSCH,
and a final chance at the grand distribution, which will take place at the
Cooper Institute on Dec. 31st,
of the awards, which will average
ONE PREMIUM TO TWO TICKETS.
☞ For full particulars send for a Pamphlet issued by the Association.
The choice Paintings may be seen at the Art Gallery, the Central Office of the Association, No. 627 Broadway.
Parties ordering $15 worth of Tickets, or over, at one time, will be allowed a commission of ten per cent on the same. They can remit us the amount less above commission.
Money by express, draft, post-office orders, in registered letters, can be sent at the risk of the Association.
In all cases where Engravings are forwarded by mail, ten cents extra must be sent for tubing, and also stamps for return postage on tickets or communications.
Competent General Agents wanted in all the principal cities, to whom a liberal commission will be allowed. Good references required.
Communications should be addressed to the Secretary of Pike's New York Opera-House Association.
Principal Office No. 627 Broadway, New York.
J. J. DEHAN, Secretary,
FRED HUNT, General Manager.
MAX STRAKOSCH, Musical Director.
a20 Mo&Wes*

WATER AND MOVEMENT CURE ESTABLISHMENT, Columbus, O., has been in operation thirteen years for the treatment of chronic diseases, and has met with excellent success. For circular and other information address WM. SHEPARD, M. D. a27 d24*

PEOPLE'S LINE
OF
STEAMERS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave Every Day at 11 o'clock A. M.
FROM and after this date, the People's Line of new and magnificent Steamers, the WILD WAGONER and SAINT CHARLES, will leave the Company's Wharfboat, at the foot of Fourth street, at *precisely* 11 o'clock A. M. instead of 12 M. as heretofore.
In making this change, we announce to the public that it is done for the purpose of securing (during the low water and foggy season) passengers a direct and unfailing connection at Cincinnati with all the early trains East, and also to relieve the public mind from all apprehension in regard to racing.
This change in the hour of departure will place the steamers of the rival lines one hour apart, and thereby avoid the possibility of the boats coming together and racing.
We are determined that, so far as the People's Line is concerned, nothing shall be left undone to secure expeditious travel, comfort, and safety—relying on punctuality, experienced officers, and good and safe boats.
a10 dlmis J. K. BELL, President.

WARD'S
Paper Collars
AND CUFFS FOR
LADIES
AND GENTLEMEN,
HAYNES, NEEL & CO.
241 MAIN STREET,
Wholesale Agents,
For LOUISVILLE, Ky.



MANUFACTURED BY
S. W. H. WARD, New York.

INDIANA ASBURY UNIVERSITY,
Twenty-ninth Year.
THE first session of the Collegiate year 1866-'7 will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, 1866.
This Institution is under the control of an efficient Board of Trustees, Clergymen, and laymen, appointed by the four Conferences of the M. E. Church in Indiana, and under the direct patronage of said Conferences.
Location healthy—courses of study substantially the same—standard of discipline as high—instruction as thorough as in the best institutions of the country.
Scholarships provided for soldiers securing tuition fee.
Young men who design entering this institution *should* communicate with the President, Rev. Dr. Bowman, or some member of the Faculty, as to requirements for admission.
PHILANDER WILEY,
a17 eod9 Sec. Fac.

ST. AGNES HALL,
THE DIOCESAN FEMALE SEMINARY
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA
Rt. Rev. JOS. C. TALBOT, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Indiana, President.
Hon. E. ROOT, A. M., Head Master.
The Fall Term of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, 5th of September. For admission, circulars and information apply to
SAM'L S. EARLY,
jy21 deodtSept 5 Treasurer of the Corporation.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Surgeon General's Office, }
Washington, D. C., August 10, 1866. }
ADVERTISEMENT.—An Army Medical Board, to consist of Brevet Colonel J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Heger, Surgeon, U. S. A., and Brevet Major Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New York City, on the 20th of September next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the U. S. Army.
Applicants must be over 21 years of age and physically sound.
Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon General, U. S. A., and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.
No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.
There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Concress appoved July 28, 1866.
JOS. K. BARNES,
a14 d3awtOct15 Surgeon General, U. S. A.

JEFFERSON COLLEGE.
THE next Session of this Institution will commence on the second Monday in September next, and end on the 13th of June, 1867. For particulars address
Eld. H. P. TANDY, Principal,
a7 d1aw3* Jeffersontown, Ky.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," founded 1855, is a reliable Educational Bureau,
For supplying Schools and Families with Teachers;
For representing Teachers who seek positions;
For giving Parents information of good Schools.
Teachers who have had successful experience in the South are registered and awaiting Southern opportunies. A good list of Southern gentlemen who have secured satisfactory teachers through this medium will be sent when required. *.* A copy of the *Teachers' Bulletin* and *American Educational Monthly* should be in the hands of all who seek good teachers.
Circulars explaining plan sent when applied for.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary,
430 Broome st., near Broadway, New York.
jy4 We&Sa3m&wjy10,31, au21,sel1,02

JAS. TRABUE. W. A. DAVIS. T. J. AMIS.
E. TRABUE. MATT. NEILL.
TRABUE, DAVIS, & CO.,
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS,
Main St., bet. Eighth and Ninth, Opposite Picket Warehouse,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
WE have the pleasure to inform our friends and patrons that we are now receiving a large and complete stock of Fall and Winter Dry Goods and Notions, comprising in part new styles of Prints, Bleached and Brown Domestics, Plaid Linseys, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds, handsome Printed Delaines, Blankets, and Fancy Dress Goods, besides an exceedingly large and varied stock of Notions, all of which we will sell at the lowest wholesale prices.
After an experience of thirty-six years in the Jobbing Dry Goods business, we are satisfied that we fully know the wants of the Southern trade, and would be most happy to show you our stock before making your purchases, feeling confident that we can sell you goods on as liberal terms as any first-class house East or West. We have now the completest and best selected stock of goods in the market, which we offer at the lowest rates.
a21 d36 TRABUE, DAVIS, & CO.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
OF
HARDY BULBS,
FOR THE AUTUMN OF 1866,
AND
FLORAL GUIDE,
Is now published. It contains descriptions of the best
Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocuses, Lilies, &c.,
With full descriptions and plain and full directions for Planting, Culture, Prices, &c. Illustrated with numerous fine engravings and a beautiful colored plate of the
Single and Double Tulip and Scilla.
My importations from the best Bulb Growers of Holland is this season larger than ever before, and I flatter myself the finest lot of Bulbs ever brought to this country.
THIS CATALOGUE AND GUIDE
Is published for the benefit of my customers, and I will forward it to every one as rapidly as possible. To all others I charge ten cents per copy, which is not half the cost. Postage pre-paid to all. All lovers of flowers who design to plant Bulbs this fall will find it their interest to obtain my catalogue. Address JAMES VICK,
a27 d3&w3 Rochester, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.
TO-DAY.
THREE DAYS' AUCTION SALES
BY
THOS. ANDERSON & CO.
ON
TUESDAY, 28th, WEDNESDAY, 29th, & THURSDAY, 30th AUGUST, 1866.
ON Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold a large variety of Notions, Dress Goods, Piece Goods, &c.; Hosiery, Shawls, Gloves, Mitts, Cutlery, &c.
ON Thursday, 30th August, at 10 A. M., bleached and brown Cottons, dark brown and blue Jeans, plaid Dress Goods, Bed Tickings, Brown Drillings, Shirting Stripes, Flannels, Satinets, &c., in great variety; Gentlemen's Underwear, Drawers, &c.; also an assortment of fine Fur and Wool Hats, just received.
At 12 o'clock M., will be offered a fine stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, consisting of fine Coats, Pants, and Vests.
To all of which the attention of the city and country trade is respectfully invited.
Terms cash. THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,
a27 d4 Auctioneers.

BY J. D. WRIGHT.
FINE NEW WALNUT WARDROBES, MARBLE-TOP AND OTHER BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS, FRENCH and OTHER BEDSTEADS, MAHOGANY SOFAS, WHATNOTS, NEW SPRING MATTRESSES, SIDEBOARDS, BOOKCASES, CHAIRS, TABLES, BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, STOVES, QUEENSWARE, &c.: after which, will be sold a fine assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CLOTHING, consisting of COATS, PANTS, and VESTS,
AT AUCTION.
ON Wednesday Morning, Aug. 29, at 10 o'clock, at Auction-rooms, on Fifth street, near Jefferson, I will sell as above.
Terms cash. J. D. WRIGHT,
a28 d2 Auctioneer.

BY S. P. WHALEY & CO.,
67 Sixth Street.
FINE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT A PRIVATE RESIDENCE AT AUCTION.
ON Wednesday Morning, Aug. 29, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, at a private residence, No. 291 Walnut street, between Seventh and Eighth, the entire Furniture therein contained, consisting of Fine Parlor Furniture, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes, Lounges, Tables, Chairs, Carpetings, Dining-room Furniture, Stove, Table Ware, &c.
Terms cash. S. P. WHALEY & CO.,
a27 d3 Auctioneers.

BY S. P. WHALEY & CO.,
67 Sixth Street.
TWO BRICK COTTAGES AND LOTS on the south side of Washington street, between Floyd and Preston,
AT AUCTION.
ON Wednesday Afternoon, Aug. 29, 1866, at 4 o'clock, we will sell, on the premises, two Brick Cottages and Lots as above. This is very desirable property for an investment. The cottages are renting at this time for $300 per annum each.
Sale positive and peremptory, as the owner is removing from the city.
Terms made known at the sale.
S. P. WHALEY & CO.,
a27 d3 Auctioneers.

BY J. D. WRIGHT.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, GOLD CHAINS, DIAMOND BREAST-PINS, DIAMOND RINGS, &c.; also a fine assortment of NEW CLOTHING, CASSIMERES, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
ON Thursday Morning, Aug. 30, at 10 o'clock, at Auction-rooms, on Fifth street, near Jefferson, I will sell as above. Terms cash.
a29 d2 J. D. WRIGHT, Auctioneer.

BY S. P. WHALEY & CO.,
67 Sixth Street.
FINE FURNITURE AT A PRIVATE RESIDENCE, No. 269 Green street, between Seventh and Eighth streets,
AT AUCTION.
ON Thursday Morning, Aug. 30, 1866, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, at a private residence, No. 269 Green street, between Seventh and Eighth, all the Furniture therein contained, comprising Parlor Chairs and Sociables, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Washstands, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Carpeting, Sideboard, Extension Tables, Table Ware, Cooking Stove, &c.
Terms cash. S. P. WHALEY & CO.,
a27 d4 Auctioneers.

BY WM. TWEDDLE.
TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE AND LOT AT AUCTION.
ON Thursday Evening, Aug. 30, at 5 o'clock, I will sell, on the premises, that very desirable modern-built two-story and attic Brick Dwelling-House and Lot, containing ten rooms and hall, cellar, cistern, gas, and water, situated on the east side of First street, No. 197, between Green and Walnut, now in the occupancy of Mr. J. Edward Hardy. Title perfect. Possession given September 4.
The above property presents a rare inducement for a residence or as an investment, being centrally located, in a good neighborhood, with all the conveniences for a home.
Terms—One-half cash; balance in two equal payments, 6 and 12 months, with interest and lien.
WM. TWEDDLE,
a24 d6 Auctioneer.

BY S. P. WHALEY & CO.,
Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers, 67 Sixth st., between Main and Market, east side.
ATTENTION, CAPITALISTS! VALUABLE FIFTH STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION.
ON Friday Afternoon, August 31, 1866, at 4 o'clock, we will sell, on the premises, two two-story Brick Houses and Lots, each containing seven rooms, located on Fifth street, between Chestnut and Broadway. A rare chance is here offered capitalists to make a profitable investment. The houses are now renting for $1,150 per year, and are located in a good neighborhood. Sale positive, as the owner is about to leave the city.
Terms—One-half cash; balance in 4 and 8 months.
S. P. WHALEY & CO.,
a27 d5 Auctioneers.

GEO. WELLES NICHOLS, Auctioneer.
BY NEILSON & NICHOLS.
STORE 113 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK
(Hanover Square).
ON Tuesday, September 4, 1866,
At 11 o'clock A. M.,
Within their Store,
5,000,000 DOMESTIC CIGARS,
Consisting of a full assortment of grades and quality. a25 d6

BY FRED. FRISHE.
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
ON Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., I will sell, at public auction, on the northeast corner of Market and Brook streets, the CLOTHING STORE, with all its contents, fixtures, &c., of the late Charles Prinz, deceased. The stock consists of all kinds of Ready-made Summer and Winter Clothing and Piece Goods.
Terms — One-half cash; balance in 6 and 12 months. LOUIS BAUM, Administrator.
FRED. FRISHE, Auctioneer. a25 d10

NURSERIES.
NURSERYMEN, DEALERS, and PLANTERS will find at the COLUMBUS NURSERY (established 1855) a very large and complete assortment of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, Evergreens, Roses, Shrubs, Fine Grapes, Small Fruits, &c., of fine quality, well adapted to Southern and Western planting, and embracing, of new and old, all that has been found worthy of cultivation.
Packing well done to carry safely any distance. Facilities for shipping unsurpassed.
Call and examine stock or send stamp for catalogues. Address R. G. HANFORD,
a29 dWe&SatSep29&w Columbus, Ohio.

LOST.
LOST—Watch—On Sunday forenoon, Aug. 26, 1866, between Portland cars and New Albany, a Gold hunting-case Watch—no chain nor guard. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at this office. a29 d10

Correspondence.
TO LADY CORRESPONDENTS.
Two respectable gentlemen, of genteel appearance, members of the church in good standing, weary of ennui in the paradise of the world, would be very happy to correspond with an unlimited number of ladies of piety, intelligence, and refinement, with a view to mutual improvement and, perhaps, matrimony. Particular attention paid to correspondents who send their photographs. Letters confidential. Address Fred. Morton or Ed. Saunders, P. O. Box 290. a28 d1m*

CHOLERA.
EVERYBODY that wants a sure HOMEOPATHIC CHOLERA PREVENTIVE will call on DRS. LIMERICK & STARKEY 78 Jefferson street, and get this sure and safe PROPHYLACTIC or PREVENTIVE.
And this medicine is not only a certain preventive of Cholera, but a remedy equal to any extant in cases where that much-dreaded disease exists.
No charge for consulting us, and the best of references given. a10 d1m

BOKER'S BITTERS
For sale at all prominent Grocers, Wine Merchants, and Druggists, and wholesale only by
L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent,
au22 d3m No. 66 Liberty street, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS A NO. 1
PIANOS
Are made by Albert Weber, Knabe, and Kraushaar, and for sale at ten per cent less than Manufacturers' prices by
LOUIS TRIPP, Sole Agent,
Nos. 92 and 94 Jefferson st., Harmony Hall,
au24 4ty Louisville, Ky.

Money Loaned on Collateral Security
LADIES and gentlemen in want of money for a few days or weeks can be accommodated at the Exchange Office of J. WELLMAN, 120 Third street, near Jefferson. Stocks, Bonds, Jewelry, Silver-Ware, or any other valuables taken as security.
N. B.—Business honorable and strictly confidential. jy21 d3m

PIANOS.
PETERS, WEBB, & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, UPRIGHT, AND SQUARE
Piano-Fortes.
Wareroom—Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth
Factory—Main and Fourteenth sts. au4 d1m

GRAND ART ASSOCIATION!

Pike's New York
OPERA-HOUSE ASSOCIATION

Capital..$1,500,000.

THIS ASSOCIATION HAS BEEN ORGANIZED FOR THE PURpose of encouraging one of the most enterprising of American citizens in his laudable ambition and efforts in the cause of Art and the development of a correct and classic taste. Some years since Samuel N. Pike, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio, conceived the idea of erecting a

MAGNIFICENT LYRIC TEMPLE,

in that city, which, in design, ornamentation, and grand proportion, should excel any similar edifice in the country, and thereby foster and advance a taste in the West for the most humanizing of arts.

How, unaided and alone, he carried out to a successful issue this stupendous scheme, is now a matter of history. While the Lyric temples of the great cities of the East were each represented by five or six hundred stockholders, Mr. Pike constituted the one-man power in giving the city of his adoption a temple devoted to High Art superior to any upon the Continent; and the *impressarii* of Italian Opera had not, in his Opera-house, to experience the unpleasant conviction that from five to six hundred of the most eligible seats were nightly occupied by "Deadheads."

Extending his business connection with the great Metropolitan City of New York, Mr. Pike grasped and prepared to carry out another gigantic plan, in the construction of an Opera-house, which, in architectural beauty and grandeur of design, will eclipse every similar edifice upon the American Continent. With this view he purchased the property on the corner of Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue one of the best and most available sites in the city of New York.

In the month of March, 1866, the magnificent edifice in Cincinnati fell a prey to the devouring fire-fiend, while the indomitable proprietor looked on and calmly smoked his cigar as a million of dollars' worth of property, upon which there was but a trifle of insurance, was wrested from his grasp. Undismayed by this terrible financial disaster, Mr. Pike, with the celerity that has ever marked the carrying out of an idea, is now engaged in erecting a Merchants' Exchange upon the ruins of the Opera-house, reserving for New York the benefit of his great musical enterprise. In a spirit of admiration of his unconquerable energy, a company has been started, under the title of

PIKE'S NEW YORK OPERA-HOUSE ASSOCIATION,

FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ART.

With this view, the Association proposes (among other objects) to give a series of

Grand Operatic Entertainments

in most of the principal cities; for which they will issue tickets at the uniform price of THREE DOLLARS EACH, which will admit the holder to any one of the series of entertainments, and also entitle him to a participation in the

FINAL AWARD OF PREMIUMS

as hereafter specified. These grand operatic seances will be given under the sole management of the celebrated Italian *Impressario*

MAX STRAKOSCH,

whose great reputation as a musical *virtuoso* and operatic director is a sufficient guarantee of the high-toned order of the entertainment; and in future advertisements a list of the Company, which will comprise the HIGHEST LYRIC TALENT of Europe and America, will be duly announced.

The inauguration of this grand series of Operatic Entertainments will take place in New York at the

COOPER INSTITUTE, MONDAY, OCT. 1, 1866,

and will be continued as follows—the Halls, Institutes, and Academies of the various cities to be specified in future advertisements:

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday	Oct. 2— 3— 4
BALTIMORE, Friday and Saturday	Oct. 5— 6
PITTSBURG, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday	Oct. 8— 9—10
WHEELING, Thursday	Oct. 11
ZANESVILLE, Friday	Oct. 12
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Saturday	Oct. 13
CINCINNATI, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday	Oct. 15—16—17
DAYTON, Thursday	Oct. 18
INDIANAPOLIS, Friday	Oct. 19
LOUISVILLE, Saturday	Oct. 20
ST. LOUIS, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday	Oct. 22—23—24
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Thursday	Oct. 25
CHICAGO, Friday and Saturday	Oct. 26—27
DETROIT, Monday	Oct. 29
TOLEDO, Tuesday	Oct. 30
CLEVELAND, Wednesday	Oct. 31
BUFFALO, Thursday and Friday	Nov. 1— 2
ROCHESTER, Saturday	Nov. 3
SYRACUSE, Monday	Nov. 5
UTICA, Tuesday	Nov. 6
TROY, Wednesday	Nov. 7
ALBANY, Thursday	Nov. 8
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Friday	Nov. 9
WORCESTER, Saturday	Nov. 10
BOSTON, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday	Nov. 12—13—14
PROVIDENCE, R. I. Thursday	Nov. 15
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Friday	Nov. 16
HARTFORD, Saturday	Nov. 17

Which will conclude the grand tour. After which, the group will return to New York and give their

Grand Final Performances on the Evenings of December 28th, 29th, and 31st.

And, at the closing entertainment, the Association, by a Committee representing the interests of the ticket-holders, will distribute to the subscribers throughout the entire country the awards, the large number of which are unprecedented in the annals of such distributions, embracing the extraordinary proportion of

One Premium for Two Tickets.

Which will include the following gigantic schemes:

200,000 Tickets of Admission,

To Pike's Opera-House, which will be received at any time within two years after its completion.

$350,000 IN CASH,

And a further distribution of

$500,000

IN MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS AND CHOICE ENGRAVINGS,

Which, as will be seen by the schedule, are the works of the most eminent EUROPEAN and AMERICAN ARTISTS. The number of tickets has been limited to 500,000, and every ticket-holder will receive some article as a premium varying in value from

THREE TO FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

In this connection the managers have arranged to present to each purchaser of a ticket a

FINE STEEL ENGRAVING

which cannot be obtained at retail at less than five dollars. The following plates and copyrights having been secured for the exclusive use of this Association:

WASHINGTON'S FIRST INTERVIEW WITH HIS WIFE.

From the original painting of Ehningers. Engraved by G. R. Hall. Size 24 in. by 32.

SIGNING OF THE COMPACT IN THE CABIN OF THE MAYFLOWER.

From the original painting in possession of the late Major-General Phil. Kearney. Engraved by G. E. Perine. Size 24 by 32.

WASHINGTON'S LAST INTERVIEW WITH HIS MOTHER.

A beautiful Engraving by Duthie, from the original painting.

SAVED.

A magnificent engraving by Samuel Holyer, from the splendid original by Sir Edwin Landseer, R. A. Sold at $10.

The following is a list of the principal awards, but for particulars the public are referred to a pamphlet issued by this Association.

One Grand Premium in Cash	$50,000	152 Premiums of $100 each	$15,200
One Grand Premium in Cash	20,000	208 Premiums of $25 each	5,200
One Grand Premium in Cash	10,000	400 Premiums of $50 each	20,000
Three Grand Premiums in Cash, $5,000 each	15,000	3,000 Premiums of $10 each	30,000
Ten Grand Premiums in Cash, of $1,000 each	10,000	8,000 Premiums of $5 each	40,000
Forty Grand Premiums in Cash, of $500 each	20,000	38,200 Premiums of $3 each	114,600

Making a Total in Cash Premiums of........................$350,000

The following list of MAGNIFICENT OIL PAINTINGS is classed at the head of the Grand Art Distribution:

A magnificent Painting, 58 by 90, by J. Butler,

THE JUNGFRAU AND THE VALLEY OF LAUTERBRUNEN.

Valued at $5,000.

A Brilliant and Life-like Representation of

YOSEMITE VALLEY.

Six feet by seven feet six inches. By Thomas Hill. Valued at $5,000.

GREEK IDYL.

An exquisite work of art by Brun. Five feet four inches by five feet eight inches. Valued at $2,500.

CATTLE MARKET.

A superb painting by Van Marcke. Five feet eight inches by six feet. Valued at $2,000.

CATTLE AND SHIPPING.

An admirable work, by the celebrated Backhuysen. Sixty-seven by fifty-three inches. Valued at $1,700.

SCENE IN SWITZERLAND.

By Schleos. Fifty-eight by seventy-four. Valued at $1,700

THE LAKE LUZERNE.

One of the finest works of the celebrated Jungheim. Fifty-six by seventy-two. Valued at $2,500.

HERD OF SHEEP.

By Van Lamputten. Forty-four by thirty-six. Valued at $700.

VIRGIN OF MADRID.

A genuine Murillo and a Gem of Art. Forty-one by forty-nine. Valued at $3,000.

SHETLAND PONIES.

By the celebrated Morris. Forty-five by sixty-five. Valued at $800.

PENITENT MAGDALEN.

Bottoni. Five feet three inches by four feet two inches. Placed low at $2,000.

The choice paintings may be seen

At the Art Gallery of the Association, No. 627 Broadway.

Parties ordering $15 worth of tickets, or over, at one time, will be allowed a commission of ten per cent on the same. They can remit us the amount less the above commission.

Money by Express, Draft, Post-office Orders, in Registered letters, can be sent at the risk of the Association.

In all cases where engravings are forwarded by mail, ten cents extra must be sent for tubing, and also stamps for return postage on tickets or communications.

Competent General Agents wanted in all the Principal Cities, to whom liberal commission will be allowed. Good References required.

Communications should be addressed to the SECRETARY OF PIKE'S NEW YORK OPERA-HOUSE ASSOCIATION. Principal Office No. 627 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

J. J. DE HAN, Secretary.

MAX STRAKOSCH, Musical Director.
FRED HUNT, General Manager.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Select School for Young Ladies of the Hebrew Faith, 173 and 175 West 20th street, between 8th and 9th avenues, New York.
To the Israelites of Kentucky.—Mrs. Henry Simons having been requested by many Southern and Western friends (whose children have been educated at the Institute) to make known her school, announces to them that she receives pupils from the ages of 7 to 16. The pupils can acquire the English, French, German, and Hebrew languages thoroughly. Music and singing taught by able professors. Sewing and Embroidery made an especial instruction. Dancing and Gymnastic exercises taught during the winter season. The pupils attending the Institute will find it a home in every respect, and every care will be taken with their moral and religious training.
Pupils can enter the Institute at any time. For circulars apply as above. a29 eod6m

SPIKE THE GUNS!
of Humbug. Impostors are in the field with death-ly hair dyes, dangerous to health and utterly destructive to the hair. Do not submit to have your head
Baptized with Liquid Fire!
when that cooling vegetable preparation,
CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,
will, in five minutes, impart any desired shade from light brown to jet black without injuring the fibers, staining the skin, or poisoning the system through the pores. Beware of the deleterious dyes!
Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York, Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair-Dressers. a29 eod&eow

A NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
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BLOOD AND LIVER PILL,
And, in conjunction with Roback's
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Will cure all the aforementioned diseases, and by themselves will relieve and cure
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Will invigorate the system and thus prevent that terrible scourge
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And should be used by convalescents to strengthen the prostration which always follows acute disease. Try these medicines, and you will never regret it. Ask your neighbors who have used them, and they will say they are GOOD MEDICINES, and you should try them before going for a physician.
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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 3 A. M.

☞ Messrs. Lucas & Co., the accommodating and prompt news agents on the Louisville & Nashville and Memphis Railroad and branches, deliver the Journal to all who wish to get it. Thus our numerous readers along these roads are enabled to get the Journal without the least delay.

NEWS ITEMS.

The Iron Crown of Lombardy and other historical relics are demanded from Austria by Italy.

The American naval officers are having a high time in Russia.

The Siberian insurgents still hold their own against the authorities.

The "Finnigans" are again on the rampage, and preparing for a new effort for Irish liberty.

General Baird's report in relation to the New Orleans riot, shows the massacre in the blackest colors.

Another insurrection in Hayti.

The Nashville Blood Horse Association met on Saturday evening last and fixed the time for the Fall Meeting on the 16th day of October.

The Paymaster-General, it is stated, denies that the President's proclamation of peace legally reduces the pay of soldiers to the ante-war rate of eleven dollars a month.

An officer who arrived at Gen. Fisk's headquarters, reports some trouble in Overton, Putnam, and other counties in Tennessee. He says that bands of outlaws and cut-throats are prowling around, robbing and plundering indiscriminately.

General Fisk has received orders from the War Department directing his muster-out on the 1st of September. His successor is not yet known.

A convention of managers of National banks in the Northwestern States is to be held in Chicago, September 12th.

It is considered probable, says the Richmond Examiner, that Mr. Davis will soon be released on his parole. Several surgeons, especially commissioned for that purpose, have recently examined the physical condition of the prisoner, and upon their report the action of the President depends.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Boston, on the 23d of August, says: "I am happy to inform you that we are likely to have a real meeting of Massachusetts with South Carolina. A serious movement is on foot to nominate Wendell Phillips for Congress, in place of Mr. Rice, a retiring merchant.

Major General John M. Palmer has returned from Nashville to his home at Carlinsville, in Illinois. We learn that he will be mustered out of service about the first of September.

Major General W. T. Ward, at Nashville, as counsel for some one to be tried before the court martial, also returned to his home in Louisville.

Mazzini has refused to accept Victor Emanuel's pardon.

The Italian armies are being disbanded and reduced to a peace footing.

Spain is afraid that if Maxy is turned out of Mexico her possession of Cuba will be jeopardized.

Tame Indians are not to be used to hunt down the wild red devils now on the war-path out west.

By an accident on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad at Panama the conductor and newsboy were killed.

The King of Prussia has ratified the treaty of peace between himself and Francis Joseph.

To-morrow Dean Richmond will be buried at Batavia, New York.

The cholera continues very severe at St. Louis.

Eight thousand Indians are at the forks of the Solomon driving in and murdering settlers.

The President has ordered Stanton to resign, the World says.

More railroad murders on New Jersey roads.

The triumphant journey of the President and party is begun. Our dispatches teem with its details.

Gold closed at 148½.

The cholera is increasing in Memphis. Thirteen fatal cases yesterday.

Teddy McAuliffe and Billy Kelly fought a prize fight on Long Island for $600 yesterday. They mauled each other for an hour and a half, and then the referee declared the fight a draw.

BILLIARDS—LOUISVILLE VS. LEXINGTON.—The second match game between Frank Parker, of this city, and Allen Atchison, of Lexington, five hundred points up, caroms, took place at McGrath's Billiard Rooms at the Louisville Hotel yesterday afternoon. In response to the numerous invitations issued, quite an assemblage of ladies were present, and were astonished as well as delighted by the skill displayed by both gentlemen. The game of billiards, though a favorite one with gentlemen, is understood, and has been seldom witnessed by but few ladies, and the opportunity of so doing, presented by Mr. McGrath, was one not to be lost. They had not been in the room but a short time during the progress of the game before they demonstrated their interest in the match by heartily applauding the players of successful shots. One young lady within our hearing remarked, "Well, its no wonder the gentlemen are so interested. I should play billiards every night had I the opportunity." Mr. Parker was in fine play and came off victor in the game by one hundred and sixty-one points. "Around the table shots" are evidently his forte, and by these he made his best runs. Mr. Atchison was in bad play and did not display his usual skill, but made some very fine shots withal. After the match was concluded, Mr. Parker gave an exhibition of fancy shots for the benefit of the ladies. Mr. Thomas Enright, of the Ormsby House Rooms, was the gamekeeper and umpire of the match. The highest run made was eighty-one, by Parker.

In the evening, Messrs. Parker and Atkinson played at the Ormsby House, two games each of three hundred points, during which Mr. Parker made some of the most brilliant shots we have ever witnessed, exhibiting a knowledge of the game scarcely unequal to that possessed by Dudley Kavanagh or Pierre Carme, and making the extraordinary average of twenty-five, a larger average than J. Deery or L. Fox made in the match game for the Championship of America. The following is the score: Parker—0, 21, 71, 0, 11, 8, 0, 102, 0, 0, 22, 61—total, 300; average 25. Atkinson—7, 4, 0, 0, 21, 5, 0, 6, 7, 46, 11—total, 107; average, 9 8-11.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA—SAD BEREAVEMENT.—Our whole community will learn with sorrow of the irreparable affliction that has befallen Captain Frank Carter, of the steamboat Major Anderson. His family had recently returned from New York to their home in Pewee Valley. On Friday his sprightly son, aged nine, and on Monday his excellent wife, were taken with cholera and died yesterday. We tender our heartfelt condolence to the bereaved father and husband.

BASE BALL.—A match game of this interesting and invigorating pastime will be played at 3 o'clock this afternoon between the first and second nines of the Eureka Club. This young club is winning the praise of all the other clubs in the city. The game will be played on the Eureka grounds, First street, near Breckinridge. We hope to see a large attendance, both male and female. The Jefferson street cars run within a square of the Eureka grounds.

☞ Capt. Kaye, Chief of Police, yesterday received a letter of inquiry from Mrs. Elizabeth Tilse of Cincinnati, whose husband, a photographer, deserted her a few days ago. Tilse has not been heard from since his unexplained departure, and his wife, who appears to be a worthy lady, is deeply distressed. Any information of her husband will be gratefully received at No. 252 West Fifth street, Cincinnati.

MATCH GAME OF BASE BALL.—There will be a match game played this afternoon at three o'clock, on the grounds of the Louisville Club, on the old Portland road, between the Resolute and the West End Base Ball Clubs. The game promises to be closely contested and will no doubt be interesting. Ample accommodations have been made for the comfort of visitors.

ATHLETIC BASE BALL CLUB.—A permanent organization of this club was effected last evening. The officers elect are: President, Fred. Vanseggern; Vice-President, John Sargent; Secretary, Phil Vollmer; Treasurer, B. C. Watts; Directors—W. H. Meglemary, W. H. Meffert, Dr. Nesbit. Their first game will take place at 2½ o'clock P. M. to-day, at the head of Jefferson street.

ITALIAN SERENADERS.—A party of Italian musicians serenaded on Jefferson street, opposite the Court-house, last night. "It was a calm, still night, the moon's pale light shone soft o'er" the half-slumbering city, and the effect of harp and viol, and flute was really enchanting. The sons of Italia charmed many a sleeper from his repose.

SODOMY.—A negro called John Thomas, was presented before the Police Court yesterday morning on this charge. The details are too disgusting for publication. He was ordered to give bond in the sum of $200 for his good behavior for three months. Sent to the Work-house.

COMMITMENTS.—The only visitors registered at the jail up to 11 o'clock last night, were: Frank Burthoff, alias Dick Saunders, charged with stealing a copper kettle, arrested by officers Gore and Prentice; Bill Matthews, drunk, disorderly, and abusive to his family, arrested by Officers Legrand and Prentice.

SUDDEN ATTACK.—Four drunken rowdies, imagining themselves beset by guerrillas, we suppose, opened a lively fire of pistols upon a bevy of railroad conductors, about five o'clock yesterday morning, near the office of the City Railway Company. No arrests were made—the ambuscaders vamoosed.

☞ We yesterday had the pleasure of meeting Mr. J. M. Dawson, the first low comedian of the Louisville Theater company. He is justly a great favorite with our public, to whose love of the humorous he catered for three or four years. Mr. Dawson's return will gratify every one.

☞ An interesting report upon the subject of nuisances was presented to the Board of Health last evening by Drs. T. S. Bell and J. Lawrence Smith, two of our most scholarly and eminent physicians. We advise a general reading of the report. It appears in the proceedings given in another column.

☞ The report of the Health Officer for the week ending with and including Monday, the 27th, shows the mortality of Louisville to have been less than for the preceding week. There were eighty-four deaths in all, sixty-two from general diseases and twenty-two from cholera.

TAYLOR BARRACKS.—Only one new case of cholera and one death had occurred at Taylor Barracks during the twenty-four hours preceding noon yesterday. The camp continues to be disinfected and policed with the utmost care.

SANITARY AFFAIRS.

Adjourned Meeting of the Board of Health—Mortuary Report for the Week—Review of our Sanitary Condition—Report of Dr. Bell.

At eight o'clock last evening the Board met, according to adjournment—Dr. Rogers, Vice President, in the chair, and a full quorum present.

The Secretary read the proceedings of the last meeting, which were adopted.

Dr. T. S. Bell, from the special committee appointed to render a full statement of the relations existing between the Board of Health and General Council, reported progress, and asked that the statement be not required until the close of the term for which the Board was elected.

REPORT ON NUISANCES.

Dr. Bell, as Chairman of the Committee on Nuisances, also submitted the following report, which was adopted:

The Committee on Nuisances congratulate the Board of Health and its officers on the salutary results of the various efforts for cleansing, purifying, and disinfecting all of the perilous locations in this city during the hot weather. In addition to the labors of the Board and of its officers, private citizens have expended upwards of one hundred thousand dollars in securing a healthful condition of premises, alleys, and streets. Without waiting for cholera to act as a sanitary inspector by revealing deadly places by outbreaks of disease and death, the primary object of this Board and of its officers has been to make inspections themselves for preventing disease from stealing upon them with direful results. And the citizens may reasonably be thankful that while death has rioted in neighboring cities, Louisville has enjoyed the most healthful summer ever known in its history. In June the prediction was published that there was no probability of anything in the way of cholera here but sporadic cases, and events to have fully justified the prediction. Louisville never had endemic cholera except in well known spots; the former localities of those sorts of disease have been thoroughly changed and none resembling them have been made recently.

The Committee respectfully urge upon the people that, increasing vigilance is the price of safety until the frosts of autumn put an end to the formation of causes of endemic ravages. In 1832 endemic cholera commenced in this city on the 4th day of October. The first days of October showed a higher solar temperature, and a greater aqueous deposition than ever seen in the month of September. Let us not be lulled to sleep on our posts of duty. The unerring light of the past should guide us in the present and future. Until severe frosts in October, sedulous care should be taken for the removal of all moist vegetable material about residences, and all who can do so should avoid sleep after sunset, near the ground. The cause of cholera may be formed, by extraordinary carelessness, in the second or third stories of houses, but it cannot rise forty feet perpendicularly from the ground, and every five feet above the ground materially weakens its power, until at forty feet it ceases to have any. When Sir James Clark, physician to Queen Victoria, visited Italy, Professor Brera called his attention to the fact that the patients on the first floor of the hospital, on the banks of the sluggish Brenta, were invariably attacked every summer with intermittents often of a deadly character, while those in the second story invariably escaped attack. The history of disease for the past four hundred years gives thousands of kindred truths. These lessons cannot be too deeply impressed on the public mind.

There is another point to which we respectfully call attention. There are many citizens who have been absent from Louisville, and sojourned in places where cholera was endemic. They may thus acquire the cause, be perfectly healthy for weeks, and then be suddenly invaded with a deadly form of cholera. Every person who has cause to even suspect that he or she has thus been exposed, should immediately commence the use of quinine or quinidin, in order to prevent any possible development of the disease. At least ten grains of pure quinine or quinidin should be taken daily for one or two weeks. And we earnestly urge our fellow-citizens not to be victimized by that intolerant nuisance called cholera specifics. A vast deal of harm must inevitably result from pouring such things unadvisedly into the stomach. There are diarrheas that are salutary, and that should not be checked, and cannot be except to the injury of the individual. There are diarrheas that are perilous if permitted to run too long. The advice of an intelligent physician should be taken to ascertain whether in any special case the diarrhea should be undisturbed or curbed. All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. S. BELL,
J. LAWRENCE SMITH.

MORTUARY REPORT.

Dr. H. M. Bullitt, Health Officer, presented the following report, which was read and adopted:

The number of deaths reported for the week ending with, and including the 27th August, 1866, is eighty-four. Twenty-two of these resulted from cholera. Eight occurred on the 21st, three on the 22d, one on the 23d, two on the 24th, two on the 25th, four on the 26th and two on the 27th.

The localities where these different deaths occurred were widely separated. Thus, of those which occurred on the 21st, one was on High street, east of Bridge street; two near Taylor Barracks; one on Green, above Preston; one in alley between Shelby and Campbell and Walnut and Madison; one in alley between Hancock and Clay, and Gray and Chestnut; one in alley between Twelfth and Thirteenth and Main and Market; and one on Water street between Fifth and Sixth.

Of those that occurred on the 22d, one was on Walnut, between Shelby and Campbell streets; one in O'Neil's alley, and one on Fifteenth street, between Magazine and Broadway.

The one that occurred on the 23d was at 415 west Green street.

On the 24th one occurred on Center street, between Chestnut and Broadway, and one on steamboat Victor.

On the 25th one occurred at the corner of Third and Water streets, and one on Portland avenue.

On the 26th one occurred at Hospital in the case of a boat hand; one on Broadway, near Underhill street, and one at No. 8 west Green street.

On the 27th two are reported to have occurred on Seventh street, near Oakland Race Course, but neither of them certified by a physician, and probably only one of them cholera.

On account of the defective reports made to the Health Officer for burial permits, he has not this month, as heretofore, reported how many of these cases are due to a recent sojourn elsewhere, or how many to sporadic causes here. And while there is a slight increase of mortality from cholera during the past week, that increase is due to the first day of the week; but excluding that, the reports of each succeeding day show an evident decrease of the disease.

On being interrogated, Dr. Dougherty, the Secretary, stated that all members had been punctually notified of the meetings of the Board and of their liability to expulsion for non-attendance, in compliance with a late resolution. Dr. Crowe was, on motion, excused for failing to attend the three last regular meetings.

Dr. Anderson, specially appointed to look after nuisances on Tenth street, between Jefferson and Grayson, begged leave to report *progress*. The street contractors had taken up the gutter and left the surface exposed to the action of the sun. He also called attention to various other nuisances in his locality, and asked that the sanitary inspectors be instructed in regard thereto.

On motion of Dr. T. S. Bell, the surgeon in charge of Taylor Barracks, Major Horner, and others in military authority, were commended for the admirable regulations they have instituted and carried out for the sanitary welfare of the soldiers under their charge. Dr. Bell said he had the word of Surgeon Horner for saying that not one case of cholera at the barracks had originated there. All of them were the result of importation.

Dr. J. Lawrence Smith suggested the propriety of embodying in the forthcoming report of the Board of Health vs. the City Council, a recommendation for the payment of salaries to the Secretary, Health Officer, and Assistant Health Officer, for their labors during the past year.

After a short and very pleasant session, the Board adjourned until Tuesday evening, September 2d.

STATE NEWS.

Our own correspondent at Somerset, Ky., under date of August 24, 1866, says: For a few days past scenes of unusual and unpleasant interest have been transpiring here. The examination of Wm. Brown, who killed Captain Wm. Fox at this place in June last, on a writ of habeas corpus, has been engaging the attention of a special court appointed by his Honor Judge Pearl, with the view of admitting him to bail. After a three days' session, and a patient hearing of all the attending circumstances, the motion was denied and the prisoner remanded to prison to wait the action of the Grand Jury at the September term of the Circuit Court.

During the progress of the examination, while most of our citizens were in attendance in the court, a bold attempt was made to steal a valuable horse from the Dugan House stable at mid-day. The thief who had been seen prowling about the stable during the morning, went to the stable and ordered the ostler to saddle the horse he had selected. Thinking all was right and that permission had been given by the owner, he did as directed, yet not without some misgivings, when he saw the thief ride away from the stable by a back street. Thinking all was not right, he hastened to acquaint the owner of what had occurred, and before the villain was beyond the confines of the town the owner with five or six citizens were in pursuit. On discovering his pursuers he made all speed to avoid capture. The chase was continued about two miles when, finding he was loosing ground and in danger of being shot by his pursuers, who were constantly firing at him, he abandoned the horse and escaped to the woods, where he succeeded in eluding capture. The horse was secured and the party returned after about one hour's chase.

A third scene in our local drama occurred on Wednesday evening, near sundown. A young man of very dissolute habits was seen passing along the street, pistol in hand, looking in at every store. On arriving at the store of W. Woodcock & Co., he went in, and advancing towards Mr. Ingraham, late candidate for Senator of this district, he extended one hand, as if in friendly salutation, while he leveled the pistol at the breast of Mr. Ingraham with the other. Fortunately, the movement was discovered; Ingraham seized the pistol and wrenched it from the grasp of his assailant and applied it with a few vigorous blows to the head of the villain, felling him to the floor with a cracked skull. It was thought the wound would prove fatal, but, unfortunately, there is a prospect of his recovery, to renew his attempt with more success at some future time, and to call upon the sympathy of courts and jurors to acquit him of murder, under a plea of self-justification for some ancient grudges.

NEW ALBANY ITEMS.

[From the Ledger of yesterday.]

Some twenty-five of the members of Dudley Temple of Honor and Excelsior Social Degree Lodge of this city, left for Madison this morning to organize a Social Degree Lodge in that city. The cause of Temperence in these organizations is in a most flourishing condition in this and many other cities and towns in the State.

PAPER MILL.—We are informed that an effort is now being made in this city for the organization of a company to build an extensive mill here and engage in the manufacture of paper. Such an establishment here would pay large dividends on the money invested in it.

We understand that Colonel W. P. Davis, the newly appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for this district, has received his commission, and will take charge of the office on Saturday next. The office will be removed from Corydon to this city.

The first street-car made its appearance on Main street to-day. It attracted a big crowd of people, and received a cordial welcome.

The New Albany Silver Band makes the music for the grand Conservative Mass Meeting at Corydon on Thursday next.

The street-cars commence running on Thursday next.

RUNAWAY.—A lad named Morris Noah, aged about eleven years, ran away from his home in Cincinnati last Sunday. He took passage on the steamer General Buell for this city. The father of the boy arrived here yesterday in search of him, but he could not be found.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The Committee on Music, of the School Board, are authorized to employ a teacher of music for the city schools. The names of several competent instructors have been presented, and among them that of Mr. William Plato, of Louisville. We hope the committee will secure him for the position. He is known to our citizens as a most successful teacher of children. His qualifications for the place of music teacher in the public schools are thorough, more so than any professor we wot of. Having more than the requisite professional ability and a peculiar natural proclivity for training "the young idea," and being a citizen of Louisville, identified with her welfare in all its directions, the claims of Mr. Plato should meet with unhesitating recognition. Again, we trust that he will be selected.

The Louisville Theater is being decked out in elegant style for the season, which opens next Saturday evening. The ornamentations in the auditorium, around the balconies, and upon the ceiling and proscenium, are in the best of taste. There is nothing quaint or gaudy or unseemly—all is neat and pleasing. Even the "placarded" drop curtain is rendered tolerable to the fastidious eye by the absence of vulgar coloring and prominence in the group of advertisements. The whole interior of the theater will present an appearance of tidiness and splendor, not excelled by any establishment in the country. It will be a more delightful resort than ever for votaries of the drama.

The re-engagement of Mr. F. L. Keller as manager, will give universal satisfaction. Our people have not forgotten the excellence of his directorship last season. His retention will be accepted as double assurance of a brilliant theatrical campaign at the Louisville. Mr. Keller has returned from the East and finished the organization of his company, as follows:

F. L. Keller	Manager.
S. T. Mallory	Treasurer.
Miss Nellie Johnson	Leading Juvenile.
Mrs. R. Cantor	Heavy and First Old Lady.
Miss Augusta Dargon	Second Juvenile.
Miss Annie Sheffield	Singing Chambermaid.
Miss Ella Wisner	Soubrette.
Mrs. Sarzedas	Second Old Woman, etc.
O. B. Doud	Leading Man.
Wm. M. Flemming	Juvenile.
J. M. Dawson	First Low Comedian.
M. M. Pratt	Second Low Comedian.
N. S. Gossiner	Heavy Man.
G. L. Stout	Second Old Man.
E. T. Stanley	Utility and 2d Walking Gentleman.
Matt Snyder	Second Heavy and Utility.
J. Wright	Walking Gentleman.
J. Quiligan	Captain Supernumeraries.
John Watson	Utility.
S. Simmons	Carpenter and Machinist.
C. Williams	Propertyman.
Charles Blackburn	Scenic Artist.
Tony Zoeller	Leader Orchestra.
W. Ingram and Wm. Jeffers	Doorkeepers.
R. Seay and B. McKinney	Ushers and Police.

Some of these names are familiar to our own theater-goers, while all of them are players of recognized talent and respectability. We are assured by Mr. Keller that the combination is the best that ever assembled in Louisville, and that we may expect from it the purest representation of the legitimate drama. The leadership of the orchestra is intrusted to Toney Zoeller—a certain guaranty that the orchestral corps will be large and the music superb.

On Saturday evening the season will be inaugurated with "London Assurance." A better selection than this sterling old play could not have been made for the purpose of introducing the new company. The distribution of the leading characters is as follows:

Lady Gay Spanker	Miss Nellie Johnson.
Grace	Miss Augusta Dargon.
Pert	Miss Annie Sheffield.
Dazzle	Mr. Oliver Doud.
Mark Meddle	Mr. J. Dawson.
Sir Harcourt	Mr. F. L. Keller.
Charles Courtly	Mr. Flemming.
Dolly Spanker	Mr. Pratt.
Cool	Mr. Snyder.
Moses	Mr. Stanley
James	Mr. J. Wilson.

Mr. Jackson, the architect of the New York Academy of Music, is hurrying the construction of that building, and we learn that it will be finished and ready for opening by the 15th of January, 1867. The new walls have begun to rise, the beams have been laid for the reception of the auditorium floor, the roof is ready to go on at any moment, and a good sized hut has been put up on Irving Place for the accommodation of the scene painters, under the direction of Mr. Calyo. The new dresses are made of richer material than has ever before been employed in New York for stage purposes, and consequently the brilliancy of the *mise en scene* will be greatly heightened. The new wardrobe will be the most costly in the country. It is said that the plans of Manager Maretzek are somewhat undecided. A final answer from the prima donna has not yet been received, nor is it yet certain that Penco will be the one. It is also denied that "Briggy" is engaged. The steamer Persia, on Wednesday, brought to our shores Signor Ronconi, the celebrated buffo, engaged for the Italian opera season, by Mr. Maretzek; also, Signorini Ronconi, his daughter, who will make her debut in opera at the Winter Garden.

From London we learn that the American prima donna, Mrs. Jenny Van Zandt, has been performing with much *eclat* in private circles in that city, having responded to urgent demands from the nobility on the occasion of their "*Grandes Soirees Musicales.*" She has had invitations from Earl Dudley (Lord Ward), and Mr. Gladstone, ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, on both of which occasions she delighted and astonished the assembled nobility and *dilettanti* with her voice and vocalism. Mrs. Van Zandt is at present enjoying a brief repose in France, previous to her departure for St. Petersburg and Warsaw, where she is engaged for six months from 1st of November, returning to London in May, 1867.

Boucicault's drama of "*The Two Lives of Mary Leigh,*" has been produced at Manchester, England. The interest of the plot hangs on the sudden appearance of a man, supposed to be dead, in the family of his wife after she had married the second time. The piece is well balanced by a variety of character, principally female, but a local critic says: "The plot is improbable; it is not a picture of society in our day; and its place is among the Jack Sheppard literature of a past day, or the Braddon romances of this. He who expects amusement at a theater will be disappointed if he sees Mr. Boucicault's last venture. The play neither upholds any moral virtue as its lesson, nor does the dialogue contain one sentence worth remembering."

Mr. Bateman has effected a six months' engagement with Signor Brignoli, who, on the conclusion of his contract, will return to Covent Garden, London, where he is engaged for opera. Brignoli will make his *debut* at the Parepa concerts, which are being organized on a grand scale. Mr. S. B. Mills, the pianist, has also been engaged by Mr. Bateman for the same entertainments; also, Signor Farranti, a buffo of renown. With Levy on the cornet, Rosa on the violin, and the superb Parepa herself, this will make a combination of excellence.

The N. Y. Post says: "Mr. H. Draper has made arrangements for another season at the French Theater. He expects to open on the 23d, under the auspices of the 'American Opera Company,' now reorganized. He intends to bring out 'Maritana,' the popular 'Doctor of Alcantara,' and for the first time Wallace's beautiful 'Lurline.' Mendelssohn's 'The Son and Stranger' will also be produced during the season. A fine ballet corps, including one of the most famous dancers in the country, has been engaged."

La Publicite, a journal of Dijon, publishes a letter "from beyond the tomb," signed by Rameau, in which the defunct composer requests that his compatriots shall make less noise about raising him a statue, and rather get his works published. "Eh, bon Dieu!" he writes, "what does it matter to me that my features are reproduced in bronze, so long as people come asking what I have done?"

The Havana opera troupe engaged by Mr. Grau will not be used this season, and the contracts are being transferred to various parties. Mr. Grau proposes retaining the services of Madame Zucchi and certain other important artistes for the concert room. In order to restore his exchequer he will give his entire attention to Ristori.

A negro quartette club recently serenaded a pretty colored girl employed at the house of a gentleman in St. Louis. Their singing was good, and the young ladies believing the singers to be their beaux, showered boquets and love missives. The error was not discovered until pa went below to ask them to refresh.

Mrs. Charles Matthews, better known as Lizzie Weston Davenport, it is said, has become a member of the church, and religious in the truest and best sense of the word. Her father, the late Mr. A. W. Jackson, recently left her in his will a bequest of four thousand dollars.

Ristori will play "Medea," October 1st, in New York. Her repertoire will include her most celebrated characters, such as Myrrha, Giuditta, Elisabetta, Marie Stuart, Deborrah, Lady Macbeth, Norma, Phedre, Adrienne, and others of like interest.

Joe Jefferson is in New York. He will play but three other engagements in this country—one in Baltimore and one in Boston—and then return to England again in December.

A great musical festival, in which three hundred musicians will participate, is to take place in Santiago, Chili, next month. Gottschalk orignated the enterprise and will preside. He is now composing a piece to be performed.

Mr. Benedict's new composition, in preparation for the Norwich Festival, is a setting of the legend of St. Cecilia, the text of which is by Mr. Henry F. Chorley.

Miss Johnson and Mr. Macauley are playing in Detroit and are highly spoken of.

Mrs. John Wood has been engaged at a London theater.

The New York 7th regiment band are now at Newport, in the employ of James Gordon Bennett, jr., now managing editor of the New York Herald.

Max Strakosch has added Carl Formes to his troupe, which fact inclines us to the belief that he is forming a museum for "played-out" singers.

Verdi is gone to Genoa, still working on the new score of "Don Carlos." He has finished three acts, and the fourth is in hand.

Jenny Lind is giving concerts in London to retrieve her property. It is again reported that she has been hissed in Paris.

Per cable: There are two theatres open in Vienna. The audience average half a dozen nightly.

The tenor Stigelli has been re-engaged for this winter at the San Carlo, Naples.

Amy Bruce, an English actress, comes to America as a rival to Maggie Mitchell.

Maggie Mitchell's sister will soon appear at Madame English's Museum.

A gold banjo was presented to a New York "minstrel" last week.

A town in Ohio has been named after Murdock, the tragedian.

A lady is about to appear as a trapeze performer in London.

Olive Logan has written a new five act play.

CHESS CLUB.—A meeting of chess players will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms on Thursday evening, to effect a permanent organization.

WANTED—A PUBLIC LIBRARY.

We have frequently reminded the citizens of Louisville of the serious need of a public library. A more opportune occasion than the present for supplying this great want will never be offered. To those who are inclined to engage in the laudable work we commend the well-timed suggestions of one of our prominent citizens, "W. R. B." In a communication to the Journal he says: A deficiency in our city, often remarked and at the same time sorely felt, is the want of a public library. Now, that war has ceased to distract the attention of every one, and our population increases so rapidly, the demand for literature grows daily stronger. It is incumbent on the citizens of Louisville, as liberal and hearty supporters of the cause of popular education, to supply that demand. Some years ago a library was gotten up, by a few of our leading merchants, containing many valuable works. Owing to the fact of not being very generally known as "public," it was gradually neglected until the opening of the war, when it was given up altogether. The books were packed for preservation, but through the carelessness of somebody many have been destroyed. Still it is hoped enough remain to form the nucleus of a larger collection.

Several times during the past two or three years has the question been agitated, but with no favorable result. Many citizens expressed a willingness to contribute freely when the enterprise was fairly determined on. At one time it was proposed to thoroughly repair and refit the building on the corner of Center and Walnut streets. Plans and drawings were even made, but the project seems to have been abandoned. How different is the case in the Northern and Eastern cities. The stranger, on entering almost any place, with a population of a few thousand, has a fine building pointed out to him as the "public library." Boston proper, the population of which does not greatly exceed that of Louisville, has the "Public Library" and the "Athenæum," each containing over 100,000 volumes, beside three large circulating libraries. The consequence is that the people of Boston, as a class, are better read than perhaps any on the continent.

Brought up among books and in a literary atmosphere, as it were, a taste for literature is acquired. Being surrounded by all facilities for gratifying and cultivating that taste, it never forsakes one, but proves one of the greatest blessings of life. We boast of our public school system, and we have reason to be proud of it. For the poor child receives the same attention and education as the rich child. Once through the course of study, the former, though perhaps a better student and possessing superior talents, is debarred the use of books for want of means to purchase them. He cannot afford to continue his studies nor make further advancement. Often one desires to consult or peruse an author without wishing to purchase the book, though able to do so. In fine, there is no class of society to which a library would not be both a pleasure and a lasting benefit.

Fortunately for some, there is a circulating library of 3,000 volumns. The well-thumbed books of Mr. Knoeffel bear testimony to constant use and careful reading. Readers are thankful to Mr. K. for placing even this number within reach. Let us not despise the day of small things. Is not the example worthy of imitation by some of our larger dealers. By proper management it certainly could be made profitable. But above all this the interest and welfare of the city demand a Public Library. To it should be joined a reading room, where the leading periodicals pamphlets, and papers of the day should be kept. Hundreds would daily resort there (were it conveniently situated) and enjoy its rare privileges.

Let but a few well-known individuals take hold of the enterprise with vigor and determination, and they will be supported, not only by the leading business men, but by the whole community whose benedictions will crown success.

FROM C. T. DEARING—We have received the monthly part for September of the New York Weekly Magazine, a reprint of some of the best current literature of the continental Magazines. It contains a large amount of very readable matter in attractive and convenient form and is furnished at a very low price. We do not wonder that a large number of copies are regularly purchased by the appreciative readers of our city. No. 321 is Dearing's depot on Third street, where all the good things in the book line are always to be found.

ARRIVALS.—The following distinguished persons were in the city yesterday: Hon. Robert C. Wickliffe, ex-Governor and present member of Congress from Louisiana, at the Louisville Hotel; Colonel William B. Stokes, of Tennessee, and Colonel D. C. Freeman, of St. Louis, at the United States Hotel; Colonel J. V. Guthrie, of Cincinnati, at the National Hotel; General John M. Palmer, of Illinois, at the Willard Hotel.

AS IT SHOULD BE.—We are glad to notice that an officer is now stationed at the gate in the Police Court, to keep the crowd of loafers out from inside the bar. The business of the court now proceeds, as it should, uninterruptedly.

VICK'S CATALOGUE.—Mr. Vick, of Rochester, N. Y., is out with his catalogue of hardy bulbs. Ladies will find in it illustrations of the choicest tulips, hyacinths, jonquils, crocuses, narcissus, snow-drops, lily, &c. The gardens of our fair friends cannot be complete without a good supply of bulbous plants, and, as Mr. V. gets his bulbs from the most skilled foreign cultivators, they can rely on getting the best from him. See his advertisement. d&w

NOTICES OF THE DAY.

☞ We invite attention to the advertisement of Mr. B. B. Sayre's school at Frankfort. Mr. S.'s reputation as a first class teacher extends to the boundaries of the country. A simple announcement of the opening of his school will guarantee its filling.

☞ Madam Foy's Corset Skirt Supporter combines novelty, perfection and comfort. It is universally and is eminently conducive to health. It is sold everywhere.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPECIAL CAUTION.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put out articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take notice that the Mrs. Winslow of the Soothing Syrup is not connected with any other article. aw27d3m

☞ A thing of beauty is a joy forever—by the use of Palmer's Cosmetic Lotion all eruptions and pimples are removed from your face and hands, it cures effectually and leaves the skin soft and fair. a28d6

INITIAL NOTE PAPER.

Initials embossed on note paper and envelops in any color, Magenta, Solferino, Carmine, Blue, Silver, Gold, and Bronze.

Cards, wedding and reception invitations engraved in any style. Monograms cut to order.

☞ Specimens exhibited at
CLARKE & MADDEN'S,
123 Fourth, near Jefferson street.
a28 d6

ADVERTISEMENTS ON THE STREET CARS. Having purchased the right to place advertisements on the street cars, we would say to the Trade that we intend to make it a thorough mode of business advertising. The cards are to be printed on the best of paper, in two and three colors, and covered with French glass, in a nicely made frame. The frames are so constructed that they can be removed and placed in new cars, when the one they were in goes into the shop for repairs. Advertisements of this kind are seen by from four hundred to five hundred people every day, and the fact that in all Northern cities it is eagerly sought by business men, goes far to prove its value, our prices are reasonable, and those who have any choice as regards the position of their advertisements will do well by calling on us now before we begin to canvass for it.
LEWIS & FITCH,
a28 d3 135 Main st., bet. 4th and 5th.

☞ To cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and all Affections of the Bowels, use Jayne's Carminative Balsam. Read what is said about it:

Rev. Rufus Babcock says: In the summer of 1850, when the Cholera was prevalent and fatal, I suffered from an attack of this disease for about thirty hours, but it at length entirely yielded to the free use of Jayne's Carminative. By the timely use of this medicine, several others were cured to my knowledge.

Charles F. Marrey, of company I, 75th Indiana volunteers, writes:

While in Murfreesboro, Tenn., in June, 1863, I was laid up unfit for duty by an attack of Diarrhea. Being greatly reduced, and failing to derive any benefit from the treatment I was receiving, I used Jayne's Carminative, and this remedy eventually cured me entirely.

Jasper Poulson, of Holmesville, Ohio, writes:

My son was taken sick last fall with Cholera Morbus, which cramped him severely. Nothing would stay on his stomach until I used Jayne's Carminative, which gave immediate relief and finally cured him.

Rev. W. G. E. Cunningham writes from Shanghai, China:

I have cured over one hundred cases of Diarrhea with the Carminative Balsam. It checked the disease after everything else failed. Sold by all Druggists.
a27 M,W,&S

GOOD PRECAUTION.—Eat nothing that disagrees with the stomach; but if you do, use DR. PENOYER'S GREAT BALM OF LIFE, or condensed Saratoga water. No agent acts more happily.
RAYMOND & CO.,
No. 76 Fourth street, near Main.
au23 d6&w1

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The President's Visit to Chicago

Ovations Along the Route.

The Red Men on the War Path

A Number of Whites Killed.

Stanton must Leave the Cabinet.

The President at Philadelphia

His Speech on the Occasion.

Great Enthusiasm Manifested.

WILMINGTON, DEL., August 28.

A gentleman entered the car and said to the President: "The boys in town would like to see you." This was followed by cries of "go to the rear platform." The President, in company with Marshal Gooding, then proceeded thither, and having bowed to the enthusiastic thousands three hearty cheers went up. The surging multitude pressed toward the cars, many struggling through the dense mass to shake hands with the President, and Marshal Gooding introduced Gen. Grant, and afterwards Admiral Farragut, to the crowd. They were heartily cheered and greeted, and the crowd impatiently rushed forward to shake their hands. The train, after proceeding a few hundred yards from the city, again stopped, when a crowd gathered and greeted the distinguished party with cheers. Messrs. Williams and McCauley, when the train arrived at the State dividing line, took leave of the President in behalf of the Delaware Delegation.

The letter from Gen. Howard, Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau, to the Secretary of War, recommending the cessation of rations, except to hospitals, after October 1st, is published. The reasons given are that charges are made that the freedmen are fed in idleness, and that the statements made by Gens. Steedman and Fullerton, imply they continue their idleness, in expectation of rations, and that the crops are sufficiently matured to prevent starvation.

The commission of Cornelius Wendell, as Superintendent of Public Printing, was issued to-day.

NEW YORK, August 28.

In consequence of the visit of President Johnson to this city to-morrow the Custom-house, Sub-Treasury, and Gold-room will close at 1 o'clock. There will be no Board of Brokers. Business-houses will be open in the morning, but it is not probable that any trade will be done in the afternoon. The Post-office will be open as usual, as it is very difficult to close that institution.

The Express gives currency to a report from Washington that Major-General D. E. Sickles, commanding the Department of the South, has not authorized the use of his name in connection with the Cleveland Convention, and declines while on duty in his present command to take part in political movements.

A prize fight occurred at Morris Grove, near Jamaica, Long Island, to-day, between Teddy McAuliffe and Billy Kelly, for six hundred dollars. Fifty-five rounds were fought, lasting an hour and a half. Both parties were severely punished. The affair ended in a fight between the seconds about the main fight, which was declared a draw fight by the referee.

A Washington special says that Colonel George Hastings has been appointed Surveyor of the port of Albany.

Dr. Frank Harbrook, of Nyocak, Rockland county, was run over and killed on the Northern railroad of New Jersey last night.

Only two cases of cholera were reported in this city to-day. The official report shows there were one hundred and fourteen deaths from cholera in the city. In Brooklyn six cases were reported to-day, three of which were fatal.

The Tribune's special, from Leavenworth, says: Information has been received that over 8,000 Indians are at the forks of the Solomon, on the war path. They have driven all the settlers back and scalped seven whites.

A World's special says: The President has come to an irrevocable decision that Mr. Stanton must leave the Cabinet.

Asa Dixon, a well known oysterman, was shot yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Simonson, while fishing for oysters in Newark Bay, contrary to law. The Sheriff says the shooting, which took place while Dixon was resisting arrest, was accidental.

Nicholas Eckhart, conductor on the New Jersey Transportation road, was killed, and a brakeman and fourteen laborers were more or less injured, yesterday, by a dirt train being thrown from the track.

NEW ORLEANS, August 28.

It has been charged that at a meeting held in the Mayor's parlor on the Saturday evening before the riot, whereat Major General F. J. Herron was present, and that the latter testified before the military commission that an attack upon the Convention was planned at this meeting, and that he left the assemblage before the proceedings terminated. The Times, which declared belief that he could not so have testified, as it was not true of Gen. Herron; and declared the statement as false, coming from where it may. Some forty merchants and professional men met at that meeting, and the result of their conclusions was to advise the white people, through a proclamation, to keep away from the Convention, and denounced any tendency to an outbreak. The Lieutenant Governor also invited newspaper offices to urge abstinence from irritating language and conduct, which they did.

The Tribune, published by colored men, was revived to-day.

There were only fourteen cholera deaths yesterday.

BALTIMORE, August 28.

Arriving at Baltimore, the excursionists were met by the committee of forty citizens, with the Mayor as their chairman, and escorted in open carriages to the depot to start for Philadelphia. Large crowds were gathered, both at the railroad stations in Baltimore and on the line of the procession, to get a view of the excursionists, who were greeted by the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, with occasional cheers. General Grant and Admiral Farragut were perticularly the objects of observation, and received enthusiastic applause. Along the line of the procession flags were generally displayed.

The President's train left here at 10:20 A. M.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., Aug. 28.

A large number of persons approached the car in which the President was a passenger and greeted him with repeated hurrahs, when he appeared on the platform and returned thanks. A number hastened forward to shake hands with him.

READING, PA., August 28.

Hon. P. Sancoca, the present member of Congress from the Beak's district, was a candidate for renomination by the Democratic county convention, but was defeated by J. Lawrence Geez, who received the nomination by a majority of 12.

PERRYMANSVILLE, Md., Aug. 28.

A delegation from Delaware, consisting of thirty-six members, came on board to escort the President and party through that State.

Here, as at Havre de Grace, the excursion party were received with huzzas, and crowds gathered at the sides of the cars to catch a glance at the distinguished excursionists.

ST. LOUIS, August 28.

The cholera burials on Saturday numbered ninety, Sunday eighty, and Monday eighty-five.

MEMPHIS, August 28.

The cholera is increasing here, though as yet it has not assumed an epidemic form. Thirteen cases reported to-day, seven fatal.

Weather temperate and clear.

MOSCOW, August 27.

At the banquet of the Queen to the American Embassy the speech of Mr. Fox, in response to a toast, was eminently laudatory of the Government of the Czar and of the system adopted by him which had bound his subject so closely to her interests.

PHILADELPHIA, August 28.

The President's train arrived at 2:13 this afternoon. He was received by the committee of merchants and military officers.

Col. James Page addressed the President, tendering him the warmest hospitalities of the citizens of Philadelphia, irrespective of party. He represented the merchants and professional men of all kinds, who recognized him a Chief Magistrate of the Republic, the chosen protector of their rights and liberty.

The people of Philadelphia heartily congratulated him on the close of the unfortunate rebellion, that peace had returned, and brother was no longer engaged in war against brother; that all the States were restored to the Union and the Constitution, and that the Union was one and inseparable.

They believe, he said, that you through the Divine blessing will bring back peace in fact as well as in name, and that soon all good citizens will throw aside partisan considerations for the nation's welfare. Wishing you a pleasant enjoyment of the mission you are now performing and safe return, we tender you a hearty welcome, believing that it will be as acceptable in its informality as if it came more properly from our municipal authorities.

The President replied as follows.

Permit me, in response to what you have just said, to tender you my sincere thanks, and the thanks of those who accompany me, for this cordial welcome. I hope you believe me when I say I know how to appreciate this welcome made by the citizens of Philadelphia. You have uttered certain sentiments and wishes; as to myself I respond to them most cordially and I believe they are shared by those who are with me on the present occasion.

I trust peace has come—not only peace—but permanent peace, and that in future we shall learn war no more. Peace should be peculiarly adapted to this nation and to the feeling of the great mass of the people of Philadelphia. We have had war enough. Let there be peace. In allusion to what you have said about the Constitution, and my past conduct I will merely say that every effort and all my influence either as a chief magistrate or as a private citizen shall be exerted to bring about peace and restore a distracted and divided country. The speech was heartily applauded.

Gen. Grant was also loudly cheered. The President and suite were escorted to barouches waiting inside the depot by the 1st city troops, which acted as a body-guard. The military were then formed in line under the command of Gen. Meade, and were followed by the civic societies composed of the National Johnson Club, merchants, firemen, Government employes, and a cavalcade of citizens bringing up the rear, the whole procession proceeded to the Continental Hotel.

Secretary Seward on his left, Gen. Grant on his right, appeared on the portico fronting on Chestnut street. Secretary Welles, Postmaster-General Randall, Admiral Farragut, and others of the excursion. The party, together with Gen. Meade and staff, were also in the immediate vicinity. The object was to witness the passage in review of the military and civic procession.

The mass of human beings in the street below was immense, and many were the cheers given by the moving line for the President, Gen. Grant, and Admiral Farragut, the President all the time waving his hat, and bowing to the crowd in the street below him.

The President made several attempts to speak.

Fellow-citizens, he said, be calm for one moment. [Here were cries from below of "order."] The crowd perceiving the President about to address them surged to and fro and moved closer, if possible, to the hotel. The President again invited them to give him their attention for only a few moments. Finally, comparative quiet having been secured, he said:

Fellow-citizens, in visiting Philadelphia on the present occasion, it was not for the purpose of making a speech, but I was on my way, in company with these distinguished gentlemen, to the great city of the West, Chicago, to witness and participate in the laying of the chief corner-stone of the monument to be erected in memory of a distinguished statesman, we have taken Philadelphia in our route, and in being here to-day I must be permitted to tender the citizens of Philadelphia, on the present occasion and under the peculiar circumstances, my heartfelt and sincere thanks for this public demonstration. I trust that the day is far distant when one part of our country shall be arrayed in battle against the other. I trust the day is far distant when brother shall be set against brother, and in the name of God shall lift his hand against his throat. I trust that the day is far distant when the land we love shall be again drenched with a brother's blood. The baleful planet of fire and blood has disappeared, and the benignant star of peace has taken its place, and under its influence I trust the country will return to affection, peace and harmony, and that reconciliation will again be brought, and we be enabled to stand together as one people and one union. [Cheers.] So far as regards the past, I had taken in political affairs. I have recently said I didn't intend to make a speech. My public acts and messages are already before the country, and it is for them, and you are to judge. [Voice—that's a fact; you are are right; get ahead, we are with you.]

Believing, as I do, that the policy I have pursued has been calculated to advance and promote the best interests of the country, God being my helper, I intend to stand by it, and with your help and good will this Union shall be restored. [General applause.] Then let us stand together, let us approach a common platform, let us forget we have been divided in parties, and forget, too, that we must obey the behests of party instead of the commands of the country. Let your country be saved, let the interests of the great masses of the people be preserved, then let parties sink into insignificance. If a party must be maintained let it be based on the great principles of the Constitution. Yes, the Constitution of my country is the strongest league which can be formed. [Applause.]

And when you talk about leagues, [laughter] who is it that has entered into a covenant and formed a league above the Constitution? [Applause.] Such a one has entered into a combination against his country, and we should look to it. Let each man belong to the great national league and let the Constitution of the United States be the constitution of his league. For myself I want no better constitutional league than that formed by Washington and his companions. [Applause.] It was good enough for them; it is good enough for you and for me. [Applause and cries of "That's a fact!" "You are right!"] Now, as a band of band of brothers, loving our country and determined to support the national Constitution, let all men stand around the common altar of our country and swear that all shall perish in the dust rather than the Union of the United States shall not be maintained. [Applause.]

From my youth to the present time it has always been my creed in all great emergencies to rely on the intelligence, patriotism, and integrity of the great mass of the American people, and stand to-day renewed. [Applause.] The Constitution of the country is in your hands, and I feel confident you will at the proper time, at the ballot box, give such expression as will maintain it, so that the country will stand redeemed and regenerated. [Applause.] As I entered your city I saw on a mechanical establishment the words, "Welcome to the Prusident." I know it was the emanation of laboring men, [cheers], who knew of my confidence in them, and if you, the people, are all right, as is evidenced here to-day you are, [a voice, all right], you can bring the class of men who call themselves politicans, to terms without much effort on your part. [Cries of, that's a fact].

We have heard much about emancipation. Who has tried harder than I have to establish that great principle. But are you quite sure that a large portion are not having the tyrant's rod held over them? Who is it that is holding that rod over you? There is much talk about men put out of office—the clamor that somebody is turned out and somebody put in. The reason for this is, they desird to perpetuate themselves in power, and say to you, the people who fought the battles and exposed themselves to dangers while they remained safe at home, that they must not be turned out, and nobody else is appointed. [Applause.] Is that the good old doctrine of rotation in office? For often are not other persons than those who are now in office to participate in the conduct of the Government, and are they to have the power and attempt to exercise it as unrelentingly as tyrants themselves? I say to you, come up to the work, and the tyrant's rod can be bent and broken. I repeat that the Government is in your hands, and I have always been, and am still, willing to trust to you.

Fellow-citizens, I did not intend to say as much as I have. There are other gentlemen here who will be compelled to make some remarks. I will therefore conclude by tendering my sincere and heartfelt thanks for this spontaneous manifestation of regard and respect for one who has been laboring during his whole life, and he might say eventful life, to promote and advance the interests of the great masses of the people. I thank you, gentlemen. In parting with you I leave the Government in your hands, where I know it will be safe. Repeated cheers were given on the conclusion of this speech, when the President and the distinguished party retired from the balcony. The crowd lingered for some time about the hotel and then retired.

The President was serenaded to-night by the Liberty Cornet Band, under the auspices of the National Union Keystone and Tailors' Protective Union. Immense crows congregated in front of the Continental Hotel. The President appeared on the balcony and simply said he rerutned thanks for the respect and regard thus paid to him. He would, if the occasion justified it, make some remarks upon the questions which divided the public mind. He was informed there were in the assemblage the Journeymen Tailors' Protective Union. He did not feel indifferent to this compliment, for under our form of government it is worth that make's the man and want of it follows the mechanical interests with the agricultural constitution.

After this the Southern delegation will march to the National Hall, which has been fitted up for their accommodation during the session of the Convention. Citizens are providing for the accommodation of delegates at their own houses. Union meetings are to be held every evening during the session of the Convention, in front of the Lague House. Gen. Horatio G. Sickles has been appointed Marshal of the procession.

To the Western Associated Press.

By the Atlantic Cable.

FOREIGN NEWS OF TUESDAY.

LONDON, August 28—Evening.

The following dispatches have been received:

FLORENCE, Italy, August 28, P. M.

Mazzini has refused to accept the amnesty granted by Victor Emanuel, and declines to be a subject of the King on any terms, preferring exile to such a position.

The immense army which Italy called into the field to reclaim Venetia from Austrian dominion is being rapidly disbanded, and Garibaldi's volunteer force is disarmed, and the regular army is fast being reduced to a peace footing.

VENETIA, Austria, August 28, P. M.

The Austrian Government has determined to issue bonds to the amount of one hundred and forty million florens to meet the extraordinary expense of the late war, including the twenty million thalers stipulated to be paid to Prussia by the treaty of peace.

MADRID, Spain, August 28, P. M.

Fears are beginning to be entertained here as to the destiny of Cuba.

The Politica, in an article published to-day, argues that an impending collapse of the Mexican empire will compromise Spain's possession of the island of Cuba.

LIVERPOOL, August 28—Evening.

The cotton market is dull and declining, prices are partially ⅛d. lower. The sales to-day were 8,000 bales; middling uplands is quoted at 13¼@13½d. per pound.

The breadstuffs market is weak, and prices are declining.

Flour and wheat are drooping. Corn has declined 6d. per quarter, and mixed Western is quoted at 26s. 3d. per 480 pounds.

The provision market is generally unchanged.

Lard is especially dull, and prices nominal.

LONDON, August 28—Evening.

The money market is without change to note; the official closing price of Consols to-day was 89¼ for money.

American securities is improving, and prices are slightly higher; the figures at the close were as follows: United States 5-20s 72¼, Erie shares 45¾, Illinois Central shares 78¾.

LONDON, August 28—P. M.

John Bright delivered a speech last night at Birmingham before a mass meeting of this people, favorable to the reform movement, which exceeded all his former eloquent efforts, and created the most enthusiastic excitement among the immense audience. The meeting was the largest held of late years and the interest manifested by the people exceed that of any former demonstrations in favor of the reform bill since 1832.

NEW YORK, August 28.

The arrangements for the reception of the President, to-morrow, have been taken in charge by a committee of citizens.

Gen. Sanford has issued a military order changing the proposed programme from a public reception at the City Hall to a military and comparatively private one at Delmonico's. Mayor Hoffman has protested against this programme being carried out, as it will not allow citizens a fair opportunity of seeing the President. It appears, however, that the citizens committee have determined that there shall be no review in the City Hall Park. The reception at the City Hall will consist of the specially invited, including the foreign consuls and heads of departments. There will be no public reception at the hall, though possibly there may be at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, in the evening.

WESTCHESTER, Penn., August 28.

Hon. J. M. Broomall was renominated for Congress by the Republican convention to-day. All the nominations for county officers were soldiers.

They will make all necessary arrangements at that place for the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention, to be held in that city, September 25th.

A Sub-Executive Committee was also appointed, consisting of, Capt. A. J. Bennett, Chairman; Major Wm. S. Morse, Major H. A. Hall, W. A. Short, Ashbel Ingersoll, W. C. Carter, Capt. J. T. Smith and Capt. Tom. Hunt to carry out the details and take charge of the financial matters pertaining to the convention. Headquarters have been established at the office of Col. Broomall, 234 Pennsylvania avenue, where all officers, soldiers and sailors who indorse the call can affix their signatures.

PHILADELPHIA, August 28.

The committee appointed by the Union League have adopted the following order of proceedings for the reception of delegates to the loyal Convention. Southern delegates are invited to meet at 10 o'clock, Monday, A. M., at Independence Square, where they will be met by delegations from other States, Boys in Blue and the Republican Invincibles, from this and other States, and escorted to the Union League Rooms, where they will be formally welcomed by Charles Gibbons.

ST. LOUIS, August 28.

The Conservatives in the Second Congressional District nominated Col. Broadhead for Congress to-day.

The Indian agents in Kansas have been instructed not to allow any Indians under their charge to go on expeditions against the wild Indians of the plains. Should these latter Indians invade or attack the border settlements troops will be immediately sent after them.

AUGUSTA, ME., August 28.

The Union State Convention have designated the following delegates at large to represent Maine at the Philadelphia Convention of Southern Unionists: Governor Coney, General Chamberlain, Hon. Samuel E. Spring, and ex-Governor Abner Coburn. District delegates were also chosen.

MONTPELIER, VT., August 28.

The Union State Constitutional Committee have chasen District delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, also the following delegates at large: Gov. Dillingham, Luke P. Polland, Geo. F. Edmunds, Fred. E. Woodbridge, J. S. Morrill, P. Baxter, Lieutenant Governor Gardner, Jno. B. Page, J. Cregory Smith, C. W. Willard and E. P. Waselton.

PHILADELPHIA, August 28.

At the meeting of the stock board to-day C. R. Bayard moved to adjourn out of respect to the President. The motion was not agreed to.

WASHINGTON, August 28.

At a meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, held this evening, the following were appointed a committee resident at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, with power to add to their number:

Major-General J. S. Negley, Major-General A. L. Pearson, Brigadier-General Charles Barnes, Brigadier-General F. H. Collier, Colonel Thomas M. Byrne, Colonel T. J. Copeland, Captain Sam. Kilgore, and Sergeant J. Fry.

SAVANNAH, GA., August 28.

Several men calling themselves regulators, charged with hanging freedmen in Liberty county, have been arrested and brought to this city. Mayor Anderson assisted the military in making the arrests.

There have been seventeen deaths from cholera during the past week, four whites and thirteen blacks.

"THE GOVERNMENT STORE,"
No. 35, Fourth street, between Main and the River,
Is established for the sale of
GOVERNMENT GOODS,
No longer required by the
UNITED STATES.

Household goods in great variety, bedding and house-furnishing dry goods, mosquito bars, crockery and tinware, and hundreds of articles used in every family. Prices very low. Unprecedented bargains!

On the 15th of September we will offer for sale a very large assortment of blankets, and also 1,000 army overcoats at greatly less than their actual value. a8 d1m

☞ Silver and wooden show cases, Venetian blinds and window shades, for sale at lowest rates at
WOOD & BRO.'S,
au3 d1m Third street, above Main.

☞ Humphrey's homeopathic medicines sold by Raymond & Co., Dr. James Graves & Son, Geo. H. Cary, and J. W. Seaton & Co. See list in Saturday's paper. dtsept24

WALL PAPER.—A large variety of the latest styles always to be found at
WOOD & BRO.'S,
au3 d1m Third street, above Main.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS BOUNTY.—We have made special preparation and possess unsurpassed facilities for the collection of the bounties provided by the recent Law. Call on or address
DUNGAN & SMITH,
Solicitors of Claims, 154 Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky. aug3 dtf

DR. BICKNELL'S DYSENTERY SYRUP.—The great remedy for *Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhea, &c.* Purely vegetable, without opiate, and *warranted* superior to any other article in market, or no pay. Will you try it on these conditions? Wilson & Peter, agents, 416 Main street, Louisville, Ky. au22 d1m

RIVER NEWS.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

J. T. MCCOMBS, Capt. Crider, 5 P. M....Henderson.
CORA S., Capt. Hicks King, 5 P. M....Cairo
WILD WAGONER, Capt. S. Hildreth, 11 A. M....Cin.
UNITED STATES, Capt. D. Whitten, 10 A. M....Cin.
GEN. BUELL, Capt. R. Wade, 4 P. M....Cincinnati.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

Rose Hambleton, Cin. Gipsey, Madison.
St. Charles, Cincinnati Maj. Anderson, Cin.
C. T. Dumont, Cincinnati.

DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

Rose Hambleton, St. Louis. Gipsey, Madison.
Rose Hite, Henderson. Victor No. 2, Troy.
Laura Fenton, Memphis. St. Charles, Cincinnati.
Maj. Anderson, Cin. C. T. Dumont, Cin.

BOATS IN PORT.

At City Wharf—Tyrone.

At Portland—Louisiana, Morning Star, Ella Faber, Sam Merwin, Chattanooga, N. Longworth, Mary Swan, Fairy Queen and Cora S.

BOATS DUE.

Leonidas, from St. Louis to Pittsburg.
Melnotte, from Cincinnati to New Orleans.
Wauanita, from St. Louis to Cincinnati.
Anna, from Cincinnati to Memphis.
Argosy, from New Orleans to Cincinnati.
Minneola, from Memphis to Cincinnati.
Silver Cloud, from Cincinnati to New Orleans.
Leonora, from Cincinnati to New Orleans.
R. M. Bishop, from Memphis to Louisville.
J. R. Gilmore, from Memphis to Louisville.
Arabia, from Pittsburg to St. Louis.

THE RIVER has fallen two inches since our last report, making the stage of water three feet eleven inches in the canal and one foot eleven inches in the Indian chute. The weather was clear, dry, and warm. The levee was the scene of more business than for several days past. Southern freights were more active.

THE J. T. MCCOMBS, Capt. E. P. Crider, is the regular Henderson packet this afternoon. Of course all the regular patrons of the "John Thomas" know of her outgoings and incomings, and it is only necessary to say that she will leave this evening at 5 o'clock from the Portland wharf.

THE CORA S., Capt. Hicks King, is the elegant light-draught and low-water packet this day for Cairo, taking all Memphis and New Orleans freight. Al Croxall and Lee M. Crane are the experienced and affable clerks, and business men will find them prompt, correct, and gentlemanly. The Cora will leave the Portland wharf at 5 o'clock.

THE WILD WAGONER, Capt. S. Hildreth, is the regular People's Line packet for Cincinnati at 1 o'clock this day.

THE UNITED STATES, Captain D. Whitten, is the 10 o'clock boat this day for Cincinnati, from the Company's wharf boat at the foot of Third street.

THE GENERAL BUELL, Captain R. Wade, is the o'clock boat for Cincinnati this day, from the foot of Third street.

THE NICK LONGWORTH arrived on Monday night late, wish rather a light trip. She has laid up for the present.

THE WILD WAGONER is in complete and elegant trim and will leave at her regular hour, as usual, for Cincinnati, under the care of that experienced officer, Capt. Sam. Hildreth. Travelers can find no more elegant boat, nor any cleverer officers, than the Wagoner and her officials, upon this or any other river. The People's Line is the favorite with the traveling public.

THE ARABIAN, as we learn by special dispatch to Capt. B. J. Caffrey, will be here to-morrow night to receive freight for St. Louis direct. She will leave on Friday morning.

DROWNED.—Thomas Murphy, a fireman on the Mary Swan, was accidentally drowned at Portland about 8 o'clock on Monday morning, by falling overboard. The unfortunate man was under the influence of liquor. He was well known on the river as a hard-working man, and has been fireman for thirteen years. He was unmarried and aged about thirty years. Nothing is known of his family or residence. His body has not yet been recovered.

THE LAURA FENTON went out last night with a splendid trip, having all the freight she could carry on the present stage of water. She took about 3,000 Avery plows, among other items of freight.

BOAT SOLD.—The J. M. Turner, a small screw propeller has been sold to Messrs. Stapp & Haffey, of Henderson, Kentucky, for the of $3,300. She will go below under the management of Capt. J. G. Weatherbolt, to be used in towing barges that are arrying rock and bowlders. The above firm also bought two barges to go with her.

CHANGE.—The neat and tidy packet Victor No. 2, has entered the trade between Louisville and Cloverport, leaving as before, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, at 4 o'clock. Capt. W. W. Scott is in command, and Mr. Hacker is her clerk.

THE ROCKET has been purchased by Messrs. Parker & Means, for $6,000, to take the place of the Clipper as a towboat.

THE PALESTINE was due last night from Memphis. She comes, bringing an excellent trip.

A St. Paul dispatch to the Chicago Republican, says: "General G. H. Warren, Topographical Engineer, is now here on business connected with the survey of the Upper Mississippi, Minnesota and St. Croix rivers, and has commenced operations with a corps of assistants with a view to an improvement in the navigation of these streams, in accordance with the provisions of a recent act of Congress.

COMMERCIAL.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, }
TUESDAY, August 28—P. M. }

Money matters continue to work close, but as most parties have ordered their balances to be returned here the stringency can only prevail for a short time. Good, substantial names find no difficulty in being placed at 9 per cent, and the same rate prevails for good securities as collaterals. Gold was higher to-day as well as Governments.

Exchange continues dull and inactive, buying at 1-10@⅛ discount, and selling at 1-10@1-20 discount.

Dispatches to the Board of Trade from New York quoted gold opened at 148½, advancing to 149. Cotton dull at 33½@35½c. Sugar and coffee unchanged. Pork drooping; held at $32 87½. Lard dull at 20¾c. Flour and grain dull and unchanged.

Cincinnati quoted mess pork at $33. Lard held at 21½c. Bacon and bulk meats firm and unchanged. Whisky $2 26. Flour $7@8 for city brands. Wheat $2 30@2 45. Corn 55@65c. Oats 29@34c for new.

Chicago quoted pork at $33 75@34. Lard 20@21c. Bulk meats quiet. Whisky $2 23. New wheat $1 57@1 86. Oats 25@28c. Corn nominal at 47@53c.

There was a fair attendance on 'Change to-day, with no manifest animation in any department of trade. Buyers and sellers are wide apart in their views. Breadstuffs and provisions, however, appear firm and steady, with however a less demand for breadstuffs. Provisions continue active, with sales of 156,000 pounds bulk shoulders at 15c loose, taken at the weights of seventy days since. Bacon is in good request at former rates. Corn has a downward tendency, and rates dull. Wheat is arriving more freely, and commands full prices for all good qualities of red and white.

Country dealers are in the market for dry goods and groceries in larger numbers than heretofore, hence more activity is apparent in those departments than for some time past; prices rule low, and rather in buyers' favor.

Bagging and rope are more quiet, the high rates checking operations; holders are very sanguine that the maximum prices have not yet been touched. The great majority of sales heretofore made have been on speculative account, and by this means the same lots of these fabrics have passed from hand to hand several times, the effort seems to put prices up to 40c.

BAGGING AND ROPE—Holders are asking 37@38c for Kentucky bagging, India do [illegible]@30c. Rope 17@19c for hand and machine made. Sales of 100 pcs Kentucky bagging at 35½c, and 50 coils rope at 18½c.

CORN-MEAL—Sales of bolted at 77½@80c loose, and $3 50@3 75 per bbl packed. Good lots of common in sacks 73@75c per bushel. Choice 80@85c.

COTTON-YARNS—Sales fair in lots for standard brands, No. 500 25c per dozen; No. 600 at 22c, and No. 700 at 19c. Small sales at an advance. Some inferior brands are offered at less rates.

COAL—Stocks fair. Sales at 17@18c, afloat. Retail sales at 24c or $6 per load, delivered. Pomeroy to boats 16c.

CHEESE—Small sales selected Western at 16½@17c; round lots 14½c; Hamburg 16½@17c; factory 19½@20c; pine apple 28@30c; Stilton 28@30c.

DOMESTICS—Sales of Great Western at 22c; Southern brands, 22c; second quality, 20@21c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE—Apples, green, $2@3 ℔ bbl in lots. Apples, new dried, scarce and nominal at 7c. Brooms, Shaker 3 50 ℔ dozen. Broom-corn $105@125 per ton. Beeswax, yellow, 32@33c per pound. Beans $1 50@1 75 ℔ bush. Eggs 18@20c ℔ dozen for fresh packed. Feathers active at 78@80c ℔ lb for shipping lots. Flaxseed at $2 70 ℔ bushel. Ginseng buying at 92@95c ℔ lb for new and old. Onions in lots, to dealers, $1 50@1 75. Potatoes, in lots, range at $1 50@2 for new. Peaches, dried, nominal for unpeeled, and nominal for peeled. Butter—New York and choice 31@33c.

FLOUR—Less active, with limited sales, viz: 150 bbls superfine at $6 75@7 75; 75 do extra family at $10@11 50; 75 do A No. 1 at $11 75@12 25; 100 do Beargrass at $12 50@12 75; 100 do Eagle at $12; 40 do fancy brands at $12.

GRAIN—Demand good and receipts more liberal. Sales from wagons at $2 05@2 40 for red and white. Sales 2,000 bushels red and white from store at $2 35@2 45; 300 do prime red at $2 20. Corn dull and drooping at 58@60c in bulk, for mixed, and 65@67c for white. Sales 1,000 bushels ear corn at 65c. Oats quiet at 35@43c in bulk. Small sales from store at 43@45c for new and old, sacks returned. Sales 800 bushels at 35c. Sales 150 bushels rye at 95c.

GROCERIES—Market quiet and unchanged. Stocks ample. We quote Rio coffee, common 24@26c; fair to good, 26½@27½c; prime, 28½@29½c; choice, 30@30½c; Laguayra, sales at 30@32c. Java 40@45c. Raw sugar, sales of Cuba at 12½@14½c; Porto Rico, fair 13¼@13½c, good 13¾@14c, prime 14¾@15c, choice 15¼@15½c; hard refined 17¾c, in lots; soft refined 15½@17¼c; yellow 13¾@15c. Rangoon rice at 10½@11c. Porto Rico molasses 75@85c; sorghum 55@60c; Eastern sirups, refined, 75c@$1 25.

OIL—We quote linseed $1 80@1 85, at the mill; lard oil, No. 1, held at $1 40@1 75; prime $1 75, and finer quality at $1 80. Coal oil 57@60c. Benzine 35@40c.

SUGAR—Sales of 25 barrels circle A, at 16¾c.

HAY—Dull. Sales of 75 bales timothy on the wharf at $15 per ton. Small sales from store at $16 per ton.

SIRUP—Sales of 15 barrels choice New York sirup at $1 per gallon.

SODA—Sales of 40 casks at 10c.

POTATOES—Sales of 150 brls peach blows in bulk, at $1 75.

PROVISIONS AND LARD—Market quiet and firm. Mess pork $33 25@33 50, with sales of 65 barrels. Bulk meats steady, with sales of 156,000 pounds shoulders loose, at 15c, taken at the original weight; also, 10 casks at 15¾c, packed. Bacon firm and in good request, with sales of 5 tierces sugar-cured hams at 25c; 5 do breakfast bacon at 22½c; 16 casks clear rib sides at 20¾c; 20 do shoulders at 17¾c; 10 do sugar-cured hams at 24½c; 10 do plain hams 23½c; 200 pieces shoulders loose, 17¼c; 21 casks clear sides, 21¼c. Lard steady, with sales of 75 kegs at 23½c.

SALT—We quote Kanawha and Ohio river at 50c, in lots of 50 and 100 bbls.

WOOL—Buyers are paying 30@32c for unwashed fleece in lots. Washed ranges from 46 to 48c, and choice picked lots 50c.

WHISKY—Raw is firm, with light receipts, at $2 25 for free; sales of 72 bbls at $2 28; 5 do Bourbon at $2 50.

TOBACCO—The market is firm and steady for all grades, with 134 hhds offered and 10 rejections; sales 20 hhds at $3 25@3 95, 13 at $4@4 80, 9 at $5@5 95, 7 at $6@8 95, 2 at $9@9 50, 9 at $10@10 75, 6 at $11@11 75, 4 at $12@12 75, 11 at $13@13 75, 5 at $14@14 75, 7 at $15@15 50, 11 at $16@16 75, 2 at $17@18 75, 1 at $19, 2 at $20@20 95, and 1 Hart county leaf at $41 50.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Cincinnati Markets.

CINCINNATI, August 28.

Flour unchanged and steady. There is a good demand for fresh made at $10@14 for trade to fancy brands.
Wheat firm and in good demand; red $2 40@2 50.
Corn and oats unchanged.
Whisky steady.
Mess pork in demand. Cleveland and Boston dealers took 1,800 bbls to-day at $32 75 for country and $33 for city. Bacon and bulk meats steady at full prices. Lard dull; nothing doing.
Groceries steady at full prices.
Gold 148.

St. Louis Markets.

ST. LOUIS, August 28.

Flour unchanged. Wheat lower at $2 25@2 27 for prime, and $2 [illegible]@2 35 for choice. Corn slow, ranging from 60@72c. Oats firm and unchanged.
Provisions unchanged.
Whisky advanced to $2 25½@2 26.

New Orleans Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, August 28.

Cotton unchanged; sales 750 bales low middling at 33@34c. Receipts for four days, 800 bales, against 96 bales. Total exports, 4,155 bales.
Bank sterling 54@56. New York Exchange ⅛ dis. to par.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, August 28.

Cotton without decided change, 32@33c for middling uplands.
Flour; shade firmer for sound medium grades; $8 90 for extra State, $8 65@10 for round hoop Ohio, and $10 10@12 for trade brands; closing quiet.
Whisky quiet; small sales at $2 25.
Receipts of wheat 16,014 bushels; quite firm for sound parcels, and dull and heavy for other kinds; sales, 15,000 bushels, at $1 48 for No. 2 Chicago spring, $3 00 for white Michigan.
Receipts of corn 104,933 bushels; shade firmer; sales, 107,000 bushels, at 76@80c for inferior, 81½@82c for shipping mixed Western, nearly all at the latter price, and 70c for Western yellow.
Receipts of oats, 30,560 bushels; dull and heavy; sales, 29,000 bushels, at 45@47c for Chicago, and 47@52c for Milwaukee.
Coffee firm. Sugar steady; Cuba 9¾@12c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans 60@85c; Porto Rico 66c.
Petroleum in fair demand at 27@28 for crude, 44@45c for refined in bond.
Pork quiet and steady at $32 87½@32 93 for new mess, closing at $32 87 cash, $30 50@31 for old do, $28 50@28 75 for prime. Beef hams nominal. Bacon quiet; Cumberland-cut 16c. Cut meats steady at 14½@15c for shoulders, 19½@21½c for hams.
Lard quiet and firm at 18½@21c.
Butter quiet at [illegible]@32c for Ohio, and 32@45c for State.
Cheese steady at 5@18½c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, August 28.

Money market continues easy at 4@5 per cent for call loans.
Sterling exchange dull at 106½@107½.
Gold is firmer, opening at 148½, advancing to 149½, and closing at 148¾.
Governments active and firmer.
Freights to Liverpool quiet and drooping.
The Post notes the fact of receiving the report of the London cotton market up to noon to-day before it received that of our own markets up to the same hour.
The Post's money article says money continues abundant at 4 and even 3 per cent in certain cases.
The stock market is dull and irregular. Governments are still higher, and the advancing quotations are bringing in large amounts from country investers, some of whom are replacing 5 20s of 1862, at 103½, with those of 1865, at 109½.
Railroad shares are dull and inactive. After the board Erie closed at 73½; New York Central 104; Reading 115½; Michigan Southern 85½, and Illinois Central 123½.

MASONIC NOTICE.—A called meeting of ABRAHAM LODGE (No. 8) A. Y. M. will be held THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING at 7½ o'clock.
By order of the W. M.
au29* CHAS. E. DUNN, Sec'y.

DIED,

On Monday night, August 27th, EMMA D. CARTER and HARRY CARTER, wife and son of Captain Frank Carter, at Pewee Valley.
The funeral will take place from the residence of D. S. Benedict, corner of Chestnut and First streets, at 11 o'clock to-day.
The friends of the family are invited to attend.

On the evening of the 28th, at half-past ten o'clock, BETTIE D., infant daughter of E. H. and Mary E. Nally, aged two years and two months.

Grief it was, a grief most rare,
To see our blossom fall;
We miss her here, we miss her there—
But hope brings strength to all.

Then lightly press, O Earth, her breast,
And o'er her softly blow,
Ye winds! and peaceful be her rest,
Down in the grave so low.

The funeral will take place from the residence on Seventh street, between Broadway and York, on Thursday morning, 30th inst., at ten (10) o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.
[Democrat copy and charge Journal.]

STEAMBOATS.

For Cairo and Memphis.

CORA S....H. KING, Master.
Will leave as above this day, the 29th inst., at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to
a29 MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

Regular Louisville, Madison, Carrollton, Vevay, and Ghent Packet.

The new and elegant side-wheel Passenger steamer GIPSEY, TOM PHILLIPS, master, L. M. CRANE, clerk, leaves Louisville at 12 M. every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Returning, leaves Ghent at 8 A. M. and Madison at 2 P. M., for Louisville every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, landing at all intermediate points.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
jy6tf Captain PINK VARBLE, Agent.

U. S. MAIL STEAMERS FOR CINCINNATI.

Low Water Arrangement.

On and after MONDAY, August 13, and during low water, and until further notice,

Two Daily Lines, at 10 O'clock A. M. and 4 O'clock P. M.

The superb and swift passenger steamers (all of which are provided with double-flued boilers)

UNITED STATES....D. WHITTEN, Master
GENERAL BUELL....R. WADE, Master
MAJOR ANDERSON....F. CARTER, Master
C. T. DUMONT....DAVID, Master

For freight or passage apply on board or on the Company's wharfboat, foot of Third street.
a13 JOSEPH CAMPION, Agent.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29 1866.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-ninth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 157.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes:

For the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, namely:

For the pay of superintendents of Indian affairs and of Indian agents, one hundred and ten thousand and fifty dollars.

For pay of sub-agents, six thousand dollars.

For pay of clerk to superintendent at Saint Louis, Missouri, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For pay of temporary clerks by superintendents of Indian affairs, five thousand dollars.

For pay of clerk to superintendent of Indian affairs in California, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For pay of interpreters, twenty-eight thousand four hundred dollars.

For presents to Indians, five thousand dollars.

For provisions for Indians, eleven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For buildings at agencies and repairs thereof, ten thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the Indian department, thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars.

For fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes:

CHASTA, SCOTON, AND UMPQUA INDIANS.

For twelfth of fifteen instalments of annuity, to be expended as directed by the President, per third article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

For twelfth of fifteen instalments for the pay of a farmer, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars.

For twelfth of fifteen instalments for pay of physician, medicines, and expense of care of the sick, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For twelfth of fifteen instalments for pay of teachers and purchase of books and stationery, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand two hundred dollars.

CHIPPEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

For two-thirds of last of twenty-five instalments in money, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eight thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For two-thirds of last of twenty-five instalments for the pay of two carpenters, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eight hundred dollars.

For two-thirds of last of twenty-five instalments in goods, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven thousand dollars.

For two-thirds of last of twenty-five instalments for the support of schools, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For two-thirds of last of twenty-five instalments for the pay of two farmers, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and thirty seven cents.

For two-thirds of last of twenty-five instalments for the purchase of provisions and tobacco, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For twelfth of twenty instalments in coin, per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars.

For twelfth of twenty instalments in goods, household furniture, and cooking utensils, per fourth article treaty, thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eight thousand dollars.

For twelfth of twenty instalments for agricultural implements, and cattle, carpenters' and other tools, and building materials, per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand dollars.

For twelfth of twenty instalments for moral and educational purposes, three hundred dollars of which to be paid to the Grand Portage band yearly, to enable them to maintain a school at their village, per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand dollars.

For twelfth of twenty instalments for six smiths and assistants, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand and forty dollars.

For twelfth of twenty instalments for the support of six smiths' shops, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for the seventh smith and assistant, and support of shops, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For support of a smith, assistant, and shop for the Bois Forte band, during the pleasure of the President, per twelfth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For support of two farmers for the Bois Forte band, during the pleasure of the President, per twelfth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For gratuities for the purpose of quieting the claim of the Lac de Flambeau band of Chippewas, for an interest in the lands ceded to the United States by the Bois Forte band of Chippewa Indians, three thousand dollars.

CHIPPEWAS ON THE MISSISSIPPI

For one-third of last of twenty-five instalments in money, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, four thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For one-third of last of twenty-five instalments for the pay of two carpenters, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, four hundred dollars.

For one-third of last of twenty-five instalments in goods, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For one-third of last of twenty-five instalments for the support of schools, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For one-third of last of twenty-five instalments for the purchase of provisions and tobacco, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For one-third of last of twenty-five instalments for pay of two farmers, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For twelfth of twenty instalments of annuity in money, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty thousand dollars.

CHIPPEWAS, PILLAGER, AND LAKE WINNEBAGOSHISH BANDS.

For twelfth of thirty instalments of annuity in money, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents.

For twelfth of thirty instalments of annuity in goods, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For twelfth of thirty instalments for purposes of utility, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars.

For twelfth of twenty instalments for purposes of education, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For twelfth of fifteen instalments for support of two smith and smiths' shops, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

For pay of an engineer to grist and saw mill at Leech Lake, per third article of treaty of twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars.

CHIPPEWAS OF SAGINAW, SWAN CREEK, AND BLACK RIVER.

For first of two equal instalments in coin, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of August second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eighteen thousand eight hundred dollars.

CHIPPEWA, MENOMONES, WINNEBAGOS, AND NEW YORK INDIANS.

For education during the pleasure of Congress, per fifth article treaty eleventh August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, one thousand five hundred dollars.

CHICKASAWS.

For permanent annuity in goods, per act of twenty-fifth February, seventeen hundred and ninty-nine, three thousand dollars.

CHOCTAWS.

For permanent annuity, per second article treaty sixteenth November, eighteen hundred and five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity for support of light-horsemen, per thirteenth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars.

For permanent provision for education, per second article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand dollars.

For permanent provision for blacksmith, per sixth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars.

For permanent provision for iron and steel, per ninth article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article of treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred and twenty dollars.

For interest on five hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum per annum, for education, support of the Government, and other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the general council of the Choctaws, in conformity with the provisions contained in the tenth and thirteenth articles of the treaty of twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty-five thousand dollars.

CHOCTAWS AND CHICKASAWS.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may become due to the Choctaws and Chickasaws under the third and forty-sixth articles of the treaty of April twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, for interest at the rate of five per centum upon the amount paid for certain lands ceded by them to the United States, fifteen thousand dollars.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to cause a census of each tribe to be taken, as per first clause, eighth article, treaty of April twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For this amount to be advanced the Choctaws for the cession of the leased district, and the admission of the Kansas Indians, as per forty-sixth article treaty of April twenty-eighth, eighteen huudred and sixty-six, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For this amount to be advanced the Chickasaws for the cession of the leased district and the admission of the Kansas Indians, as per forty-sixth article treaty of April twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, fifty thousand dollars.

For pay of commissioners to be appointed by the President, as per forty-ninth and fiftieth articles treaty of April twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and Senate amendment thereto, or so much thereof as may be necessary, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

CAMANCHES, KIOWAS, AND APACHES, OF ARKANSAS RIVER.

For the third of five instalments, being the second series for the purchase of goods, provisions, and agricultural implements, per sixth article treaty twenty-seventh July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, eighteen thousand dollars.

For expenses of transportation of the second of five instalments of goods, provisions, and agricultural implements, per sixth article treaty twenty-seventh July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, seven thousand dollars.

CREEKS.

For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty seventh August, seventeen hundred and ninety, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty sixteenth June, eighteen hundred and two, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-sixth, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twenty thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity for blacksmith and assistant, and for shop and tools, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For permanent annuity for iron and steel for shop, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For permanent annuity for the pay of a wheelwright, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, six hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant and shop and tools, during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel for shop during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For wagon-maker during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, six hundred dollars.

For assistance in agricultural operations during the pleasure of the President, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one thousand dollars.

For five per centum interest on two hundred thousand dollars for the purposes of education, per sixth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, ten thousand dollars.

DELAWARES.

For life annuity to chief, per private article to supplemental treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, to treaty of third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one hundred dollars.

For interest on forty-six thousand and eighty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of thirty-six sections of land set apart by treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, for education, per Senate resolution of January nineteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and fifth article treaty May sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two thousand three hundred and four dollars.

IOWAS.

For interest in lieu of investment on fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, balance of one hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, to the first of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, at five per centum per annum, for education or other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty October nineteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and ninth article treaty May seventeenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

KANSAS.

For interest in lieu of investment on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum per annum, per second article treaty January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, ten thousand dollars.

KICKAPOOS.

For thirteenth instalment of interest, at five per centum, on one hundred thousand dollars, for educational and other beneficial purposes, per second article treaty May eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars.

For thirteenth instalment on two hundred thousand dollars, to be paid in eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, per second article treaty eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven thousand dollars.

MENOMONEES.

For eleventh of twelve instalments for continuing and keeping up a blacksmith-shop, and providing the usual quantity of iron and steel, per fourth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-six cents.

For first of fifteen instalments of annuity upon two hundred and forty-two thousand six hundred and eighty-six dollars for cession of lands per third article treaty May twelfth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and Senate amendment thereto, sixteen thousand one hundred and seventy-nine dollars and six cents.

For eleventh of fifteen instalments for pay of miller, per third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

MIAMIES OF KANSAS.

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fourth article treaty June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and forty dollars.

For permanent provision for miller, in lieu of gunsmith, per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fifth article treaty twenty-third October, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For interest on fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, for educational purposes, per third article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For seventh of twenty instalments upon two hundred thousand dollars, per third article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

MIAMIES OF INDIANA.

For interest on two hundred and twenty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty-six cents, uninvested, at five per centum, for Miami Indians of Indiana, per Senate's amendment to fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eleven thousand and sixty-two dollars and eighty-nine cents.

MIAMIES—EEL RIVER.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per fourth aricle treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty twenty-first August, eighteen hundred and five, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third and separate article to treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and fifty dollars.

NISQUALLY, PUYALLUP, AND OTHER TRIBES AND BANDS OF INDIANS.

For twelfth instalment, in part payment for relinquishment of title lands, to be applied to beneficial objects, per fourth article treaty twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twelve hundred dollars.

For twelfth of twenty instalments for pay of instructor, smith, phpsician, carpenter, farmer, and assistant, if necessary, per tenth article treaty twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six thousand seven hundred dollars.

OMAHAS.

For the ninth of ten instalments of this amount, being second of series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, thirty thousand dollars.

OSAGES.

For interest on sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of fifty-four sections of land set apart second June, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, for educational purposes, per Senate resolution nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, three thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars.

For interest on three hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum per annum, to be paid semi-annually in money or such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, as per first article treaty of September twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, fifteen thousand dollars.

For transportation of goods, provisions, and so fourth, purchased by the Great and Little Osage Indians, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, or so much thereof as may be necessary, three thousand five hundred dsllars.

OTTOES AND MISSOURIAS.

For ninth of ten instalments, being the second series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, thirteen thousand dollars.

OTTAWAS AND CHIPPEWAS OF MICHIGAN.

For interest on two hundred and six thousand dollars, unpaid part of the principal sum of three hundred and six thousand dollars, for one year, at five per centum per annum, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand three hundred dollars.

PAWNEES.

For fourth of five instalments of the second series in goods and such articles as may be necessary for them, per second article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, thirty thousand dollars.

For support of two manual labor schools annually, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For pay of two teachers, under the direction of the President, per third article treaty twenty-fourth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For purchase of iron and steel, and other necessaries for the shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, five hundred dollars.

For pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom to be a gunsmith and tinsmith, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of two strikers or appentices in shop, per fourth article of treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, four hundred and eighty dollars.

For ninth of ten instalments for farming utensils and stock, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For pay of farmer, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, six hundred dollars.

For eighth of ten intalments for pay of miller, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, six hundred dollars.

For eighth of ten instalments for pay of an engineer, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to apprentices, to assist in working the mill, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, five hundred dollars.

For grist and saw mill, and keeping the same in repair, per fourth article treaty September twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, three hundred dollars.

POTTAWATOMIES OF HURON.

For permanent annuity in money or otherwise, per second article treaty seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars.

POTTAWATOMIES.

For permanent annuity in silver, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, two thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity in specie, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, sixteen thousand dollars.

For life annuity to chiefs, per third article treaty twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred dollars.

For life annuity to chiefs, per third article treaty twenty-sixth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, seven hundred dollars.

For education during the pleasure of Congress, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and fourth article treaty twenty-seventh October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, five thousand dollars.

For permanent provision for the payment of money in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and tenth article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three hundred dollars.

For permanent provision for three blacksmiths and assistants, and permanent provision for iron and steel for shops, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For iron and steel, six hundred and sixty dollars.

For permanent provision for fifty barrels of salt, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, four hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

For interest on six hundred and forty-three thousand dollars, at five per centum, per seventh article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, thirty-two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

QUAPAWS.

For education during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For farmer during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars.

ROGUE RIVERS.

For thirteenth of sixteen instalments in blankets, clothing, farming utensils, and stock, per third article treaty tenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, two thousand five hundred dollars.

SACS AND FOXES OF MISSISSIPPI.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise per third article treaty third November, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dollars.

For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For interest on eight hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty eleventh October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, forty thousand dollars.

SACS AND FOXES OF MISSOURI.

For interest on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred dollars, at five per centum, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.

SEMINOLES.

For the last of ten instalments for the support of schools, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars.

For the last of ten instalments for agricultural assistance, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two thousand dollars.

For the last of ten instalments for the support of smiths and smiths' shops, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two thousand two hundred dollars.

For five per centum interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid as annuity, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, to be paid as annuity, they having joined their brethren west, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

SENECAS.

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, five hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For miller during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six hundred dollars.

SENECAS OF NEW YORK.

For permanent annuity in lieu of interest on stock, per act of nineteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six thousand dollars.

For interest in lieu of investment on seventy-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For interest, at five per centum, on forty-three thousand and fifty dollars, transferred from the Ontario Bank to the United States Treasury, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, two thousand one hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents.

SENECAS AND SHAWNEES.

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twentieth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, one thousand and sixty dollars.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

U.S. DISTRICT COURT.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } No. 542.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY: } ss.

WHEREAS an Information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1866, by B. H. Bristow, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, against 7 barrels of whisky, 2 copper stills, 33 mash-tubs, 7 apple-tubs, 2 worms, 2 cops, and 2 flakestands, alleging, in substance, that said goods and articles were seized on land, in the District of Kentucky, on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1866, as forfeited to the United States; that said whisky, still, and fixtures were found in the possession of one Newton Smith, of Taylor county, Kentucky, and said whisky being then and there subject, under the provisions of the internal revenue law, for the purpose of being sold and removed by him, in fraud of said internal revenue law, and with design to avoid the payment of said duties; and the said still, &c., were the implements used in the manufacture of said whisky; and that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 1st day of October, A. D. 1866, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney. a18 d14

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } No. 555.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY: } ss.
United States vs. Steamboat Morning Star.

WHEREAS a libel of information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1866, by B. H. Bristow, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein as well in behalf of the United States as of W. D. Gallagher, Surveyor of Customs for the port of Louisville, against the steamboat Morning Star, her engines, apparel, tackle, and furniture, alleging, in substance, that said steamer was seized on water, in the District of Kentucky, on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1866, as forfeited to the United States, because said steamboat, a vessel propelled by steam, did carry freight and passengers on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers without having obtained a license as required by law, and without having conformed to the laws of said United States; and that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 1st day of October, A. D. 1866, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney. a17 d14

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } No. 554.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY: } ss.
United States vs. Steamboat John T. McCombs.

WHEREAS, a libel of information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 8th day of August, A. D. 1866, by B. H. Bristow, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, as well in behalf of the United States as W. D. Gallagher, Surveyor of Customs for the Port of Louisville, against the steamboat John T. McCombs, her engines, tackle, apparel, and furniture, alleging, in substance, that said steamer was seized on water, in said District, navigable from the sea by vessels of ten tons burden and upward, on the 8th day of August, 1866, as forfeited to said United States, because said steamboat did transport passengers and merchandise on the waters of the Ohio river, without having first obtained a license therefor as required by law; and that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 1st day of October, A. D. 1866, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney. a17 d14

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } No. 553.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY: } ss.
United States vs. Steamboat Gipsey.

WHEREAS a libel of information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 4th day of August, A. D. 1866, by B. H. Bristow, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, as well in behalf of the United States as of W. D. Gallagher, Surveyor of Customs for the Port of Louisville, against the steamboat Gipsey, her engines, tackle, apparel, and furniture, alleging, in substance, that the said steamer was seized on water, in said District, navigable from the sea by vessels of ten tons burden and upward, on the 4th day of August, 1866, as forfeited to said United States, because said steamer did transport passengers and merchandise on the waters of the Ohio river without having first obtained a license therefor as required by law; and that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 1st day of October, A. D. 1866, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney. a17 d14

BROADWAY

ALL FLOUR — MILLER'S EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR 196 LOUISVILLE, KY. — WARRANTED

MILLS!

FLOUR OF ALL GRADES.
The highest price paid for WHEAT.
SAM'L A. MILLER, Proprietor.
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COTTON, WOOL, AND CATTLE
CARDS

FOR sale by the Sole Manufacturer,
JOSEPH HAGUE,
6 Gold st., NEW YORK.
Also PLANTERS' HOES, AXES, and HARDWARE. jy16 d3m

COTTON GINS,
Eagle Pattern.

GINS of 18, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, to 100 saws each always on hand. This Gin has been in use and thoroughly tested for many years throughout the South, and gives satisfaction in all cases.
Send for a Circular with cut and description.
H. W. WILKES,
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BOUGHT & SOLD.
Particular attention given to COLLECTIONS in all the Southern States, and remittances made at current rate of Exchange on day of payment.
Send for Prices-Current of Southern Bank Notes.
WING, TOBEY, & CO., Bankers,
Corner Union and Cherry sts., opposite Bank Tenn.,
a7 d&w1m NASHVILLE, TENN.

HIBBITT & SON,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS,
Dealers in Bacon, Lard, & Flour,
No. 72 Market, bet. Second & Third,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
jy14 d6m

Bolting-Cloth,
WARRANTED Genuine Dufour Anchor brand, all numbers from 000 to 13. A large stock always on hand, which, as freightage on this article is next to nothing, we are enabled to sell at Eastern prices.
H. W. WILKES,
je25 dtf Main st., near Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

DRY GOODS.
WE are prepared to offer the trade a full and complete stock of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS. Our terms are CASH.
JOSEPH T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
a1 d1m No. 70 Sixth street.

GOVERNMENT SALES

Large Sale of Government Property.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, }
NASHVILLE, TENN., August 17, 1866. }

I WILL offer for sale, at public auction, commencing on the 10th day of September, 1866, at the Taylor Depot, in the city of Nashville, Tenn., a large lot of Government property, consisting in part as follows:

81,554 lbs Iron Sheet,	905 lbs Steel Shear,
51,341 do do Hoop,	945 do do Assorted,
46,270 do do Boiler,	17,985 do Links Open,
118,005 do do Assorted,	30,800 do Nails H. Shoe,
7,568 do do Nail Rod,	219,646 do Nails Cut,
6,961 do do R. Sheet,	28,900 do Spikes,
34,447 do Steel Cast,	9,300 do do Wrought,
17,476 do do Spring,	5,700 do do R. R'd,
4,262 do do Blister,	87 Pinch Bars,
165 Blocks and Tackels and Snatch Blocks,	
1,740 feet Chain Cable,	18 Camp Desks,
24 Desks Office,	5,015 S. S. Horse and Mule Harness, Checks, and Leader Lines, Head Halters, Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, Saddle Blankets, Riding Bridles, Pack Saddles and fixtures, Riding Saddles, Neck Coupling, Breast and Halter Straps.
21 Sets Cart Harness,	5,675 lbs Axles Timber,
261 Axles and Iron Boxes,	
86 Axles Ambul'nces	831 Bolts Tongue,
4,883 Boxes Wagon,	500 do Hinge,
325 Ambulance Boxes,	14,738 Chains Trace,
5,078 Bolts King,	3,947 do Tongue,
158,582 Bolts Tire,	620 do Breast,
18,267 do Carriage,	458 do Stretcher,
195 do Stay, Tongue Caps and Chains,	
1,300 Wagon Hammers,	41,920 lbs Shoes Mule,
214 Jack Screws,	9,383 do Sheet Copper,
38,769 lbs Nuts Assorted,	3,288 do Bar Copper,
49,950 do Rings Open,	4,023 do Lead Sheets,
163,238 do Shoes Horse,	6,250 do Lead Pig,
20,338 feet Gas Pipe, Iron Pipe, &c.,	
13 bbls Pitch,	19 Fire Hydrants,
860 lbs Rivets Iron,	1 Clothes Mangle,
2,900 Halter Squares,	439 Grass Hooks,
426 Sash,	[illegible] Hooks and Eyes,
14 Sides Lace Leath	[illegible] Cant Hooks,
2,870 lbs Sole Leather,	[illegible] Stoves Heating,
416 Cow Bells,	[illegible] Hoes Planters,
3 Force Pumps,	[illegible] Insulators,
6 Guage and Steam Cocks,	[illegible] Crow Bars, [illegible] Claw Bars,
Linch Pins, Jockey Sticks, &c.,	
39 Ox Yokes,	251 lbs Alum,
1,000 Chains Log,	26 qts. Liquid Blister,
247 Chains Jack,	75 lbs Squills,
166 lbs Acid Sulphuric,	165½ lbs Gum Shellac,
1,437 Drills every description,	
1,176 Hammers Stone,	816 Anvils,
775 Hammer Handles,	10 Tire Benders,
1,640 Hand Hammers,	1,250 Riv'ng Hammers
Farriers', Shoeing, and Sledge Hammers, Hardies Tweer Irons, B. S. Pincers, Horse Rasps, B. S. Tongs B. S. Tools, Stocks, Dies, &c., &c.,	
443 B. S. Vises,	284 Parallel Vises,
913 Braces Assorted,	799 Wrenches Ass'd,
900 Claw Hammers, Soldering Coppers, &c.,	
49 Saws Circular,	261 Saws Cross, Compass, Mill, Meat, and Whip, Chisels, Gauges, Compasses, Hatchets, Squares, Hollow, Augers and Bitts, Drawing Knives, &c., &c.,
Saddler's Tools, Hollows and Rounds, Oilers, Mallets, &c.,	
6,897 Butt Hinges,	1,064 Hasp Hinges,
3,754 T Hinges,	9,950 Hinges Strap,
1,808 Flush Handles,	3,917 Hinges Assorted,
3,000 Feet Glass,	50 bbls Cement,
547 Boxes Glasses,	2 Boilers Port. Mill,
947 Panes Glass,	1 Machine Planing,
1 Press Hay,	18 Machine Boring,
600 Refting Dogs,	17 Machine Augers,
61 Sleeves,	36 Stop Valves,
11 Army Scales,	31 Spring Scales,
104 Steel Yards,	53 ft. Leather Belting
2,257 feet Rubber Belt'g	1,064 lbs Hemp Packing
3,131 lbs Rubber Packing	500 ft. Leather Hose,
1,400 ft. Rubber Hose,	165 Bales Oakum,
4 bales Baling Cloth,	1,232 lbs Gum Packing,
21,446 Axes.	

Wash, Coffee, Soup, and Tin Boilers, Milk and Oil Cans, Tin, Dust, Bake, Sauce, and Stew Pans, Cooking Ranges,
63 Boilers Assorted, Buckets Tin, Cups Tin, Pots Iron,
2,877 Pans Assorted, &c., 197,901 feet Fuse,
1 Engine.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M. on the 10th day of September, 1866, and continue daily until the property is disposed of.

Terms cash, in Government funds. A deposit will be required from all purchasers on day of sale. Reasonable time allowed for removal of property.

By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. L. DONALDSON, Chf. Q. M., M. D. T.
E. B. KIRK,
a20 dtSep8 Bvt. Maj. and A. Q. M.

CHANGES OF FIRMS.

JAS. C. MCFERRAN, VENE. P. ARMSTRONG
JNO. B. MCFERRAN, R. J. MENEFEE.

McFERRAN, ARMSTRONG, & CO.,
(LATE MITCHELL & ARMSTRONG),
No. 21 Main st., between First and Second,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
Provision Dealers
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Agents for Bagging, Bale Rope, & Twine
Dealers in
PORK, BACON, LARD, FLOUR, BOURBON WHISKY, HIGHWINES, ALCOHOL, COLOGNE SPIRITS, AND
Curers of the Extra Sugar-cured Magnolia Hams
jy2 d3m

COMMISSION, &C.

BRIEN & CARRERE,
Commission Merchants,
NEW YORK.
CONSIGNMENTS of any description of Produce, or orders for purchase of same, or any business appertaining to a General Commission house, as also consignments or orders to our friends abroad, where we have extensive connections, are solicited. Particulars of all markets will be given upon inquiry, and advances made upon business intrusted to us or our friends.
CARRERE & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
mar6 d6m New Orleans.

A FEW WORDS OF COMMON SENSE.

How few there are who are not subject to some affection of the lungs or respiratory organs, who, by neglecting premonitory symptoms, aggravate the complaint, until disease strikes its shafts, causing inexpressible torture of the patient and anxiety and distress to friends. "Only a cold!" "A slight sore throat!" is the heedless remark of many when so affected. Yes; "Only a cold," was the thoughtless expression of thousands whom death has marked for his prey.

Forewarned—Forearmed! should be the motto forever in the minds of all subject to Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, or Influenza. Words of advice should be heeded by all suffering from Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption. Relief is within their reach; and, if neglected, fatal consequences ensue—a life of misery—a daily, hourly struggle for existence. A contest in which there can be but one victor—Death!

Does it not appal the strongest mind to think of the result caused by neglect? Then why delay? What excuse can be offered when timely warning is sounded in your ears? When the danger is pointed out, why not avoid it? MARSDEN'S PECTORAL BALM has been used with success in nearly a million of cases, and is indorsed by the Medical Faculty as the most prompt and efficacious remedy that scientific research has discovered to relieve and cure all cases of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Consumption, if the case is not beyond all hope. Even when the sufferer is in the last stages, he will find relief by using this preparation. One bottle will convince the most incredulous that the merits of this preparation are by no means exaggerated; in fact—fall far short of the eulogies bestowed upon it by thousands who have been cured by its timely use. A guarantee accompanies each bottle, and dealers are instructed in every instance to refund the money when this preparation fails to relieve.

Prepared by T. W. Marsden, 487 Broadway, New York, and for sale by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle.

WILSON, PETER, & CO., General Wholesale Agents.
J. S. MORRIS & SON, Wholesale Agents.

MARSDEN'S CALISAYA TONIC,

In convalescence from Cholera, Malignant Fevers, Small-Pox, or any Cutaneous Affections will be found invaluable, giving tone to the system, and removing all the prostrating effects incidental to disease. The universal and popular knowledge of the virtues of TRUE Calisaya Bark requires no explanation; centuries have passed since its discovery, and it is now recognized as the best febrifuge which bountiful nature has favored us with. Science has discovered many methods of extracting its virtues and reducing to a small bulk the active principles of the Bark, viz: Quinine, Cinchonine, etc., all of which are invaluable as medical agents.

The great want of a mild and reliable tonic in cases of Debility, Night Sweats, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, and other diseases incidental to a disorganized system has induced me to present this to the medical profession and sufferers as the most reliable, safe, and powerful tonic that can be prepared, combining, as it does, all the active principles of the True Calisaya Bark, with other ingredients, which render it the perfection of a remedy for all the above diseases.

Prepared by T. W. Marsden, 487 Broadway, New York, and for sale by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle.

WILSON, PETER, & CO., General Wholesale Agents.
J. S. MORRIS & SON, Wholesale Agents.
Retail Agents:
B. F. ALFORD,
SPRINGER BROS. a9 d1m

F. W. MERZ,
LOUISVILLE
ARCHITECTURAL FOUNDRY
AND
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS,
Manufacturer of
IRON FRONTS, COLUMNS, CAPS AND BASES, CORNICES, AND GENERAL BUILDING CASTINGS, IRON RAILINGS, VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, SAFES, BANK AND JAIL WORKS;
Agent for
JAMES SARGENT'S
Patent Magnetic Bank Locks,
Of Rochester, N. Y.
Green st., bet. Second and Third,
m28 d3m LOUISVILLE, KY.

Babbitt Metal.
(*Mansfield & Fitzsimmon Brand.*)
HAVING secured the agency for the sale of the above celebrated brand, I am prepared to supply the trade or consumers with a really superior article at much less than the prices usually charged for this metal.
[je16 dtf] H. W. WILKES,
131 Main, near Fourth st., Louisville, Ky.

PHELAN, McGILL, & CO.,
PRACTICAL
Gas, Steam, and Water Pipe Fitters,
No. 131½ Fourth st., bet. Jefferson and Green.
REFITTING and Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Old Chandeliers regilded and rebronzed. All work done on the shorte no ice. j1 d2m

BOOTS & SHOES.
WE offer to the trade a full stock of BOOTS and SHOES at the lowest market prices.
INGALLS & CO.,
165 West Main street,
a6 d1m Between Fourth and Fifth.

EDUCATIONAL.

KENTUCKY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.
Fifteenth Session.
THE Fifteenth Session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in October, 1866, and continue four months.
FACULTY:
BENJAMIN W. DUDLEY, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Surgery
H. M. BULLITT, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
C. W. WRIGHT, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Physiology.
J. A. IRELAND, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
J. M. BODINE, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
A. B. COOK, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery.
L. J. FRAZEE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
J. W. BENSON, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery and Surgical Pathology.
L. J. FRAZEE and J. A. IRELAND, Professors of Clinical Medicine.
J. D. BURCH, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
W. H. SUTTON, M. D., Prosector to Chair of Clinical Surgery.
For any information which may be desired address L. J. FRAZEE, M. D.,
au13 dtf Dean of the Faculty, Louisville, Ky.

MISS LIZZIE SOUTHGATE'S SCHOOL FOR LITTLE GIRLS AND BOYS will reopen on Monday, September 3, on the south side of Chestnut street, between Fourth and Fifth.
a9 d1m*

Mt. Auburn Young Ladies' Institute.

THIS School has just concluded its tenth year. Its history has been one of prosperity and growth from the commencement. The last two years the daily average attendance has been more than two hundred, and many have been refused admittance for want of accommodation.

A NEW BUILDING is now under contract, to be ready for occupancy at the opening of the Fall Session in September, and it is hoped that hereafter all can be received as pupils who apply.

The LIBRARY, APPARATUS, and CABINET are receiving yearly veluable additions, and the purpose is kept steadily in view to furnish every facility for a thorough course of instruction.

The Faculty consists of four male and eleven female teachers, all experienced instructors in their several departments.

The School is fully graded for the Preparatory department through the entire course of Academical and Classical studies.

For particulars and catalogues address
H. T. MILLER, Pres't, or
I. H. WHITE,
a11 d36 25 West Fourth st., Cincinnati.

NOBLE BUTLER, A. M. E. A. GRANT, LL. D.
GRANT & BUTLER'S SCHOOL
WILL be opened on Monday, September 4. Tuition fee $100 a year.
For particulars see "FIRST ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT," to be had at the bookstores, the Masonic Bank, or the School building, on Sixth street, between Walnut and Chestnut.
Parents and others are invited to call and become acquainted with the plan of the school. The Principals may be found at the building every day from 9 to 10½ A. M. a11 dtd

THE LOUISVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE,
LONG and favorably known in this community, will resume on Monday, September 3, 1866. Everything that young ladies need to learn at school is here carefully taught by learned and experienced educators at moderate rates. Address Rev. S. PRETTYMAN, A. M., President.
STUDENTS from Portland, Butchertown, and all other parts of the city more than five squares from the College building can take any of the street cars and come within a few doors of the College every morning and return every afternoon *free of charge*. Tickets will be furnished daily by the President of the College at his own expense. Arrangements have been made also for the special care and oversight of the young travelers. a7 d1m*

ST. LOUIS MEDICAL COLLEGE.
THE Regular Lectures in this Institution will begin on the 1st of October and continue until the following March. Clinical Lectures, free of charge, will also be given at the hospitals during September.
The fees for the whole course, paid in advance, amount to $105. The matriculating ticket, paid but once, is $5; that of the demonstrator $10. The hospital tickets are gratuitous, and the graduating fee is $20.
Circulars of the school forwarded on application.
CHAS. A. POPE, M. D.,
jy30 d34 Acting Dean.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS
AT AUBURNDALE, MASS.
THE twelfth year of this school will commence the 13th of September. Studies preparatory to college or business pursued. Situation unsurpassed for health and all the purposes of juvenile education. The aim is to furnish for the pupil a good HOME as well as to impart a good education. For further information send for circular or visit the Principal, Rev. J. E. WOODBRIDGE.
a2 d30

THE MISSES SMITH'S
YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL,
SOUTH FRANKFORT, KY.,
WILL reopen on Wednesday, 5th September.
A limited number of young ladies will be admitted into the family as boarders.
For full particulars address as above or the Rev. Dr. Norton, Frankfort, Ky. a2 dtSep5

BELLEWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY.
THE next session opens on Thursday, the 6th of September, with a full corps of teachers. It is located entirely in the country, but accessible six times a day by railroad. For circulars address Rev. W. W. HILL,
a4 d1m Hobbs's Station, Ky.

WYERS' BOARDING-SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS
(Formerly A. Bolmar's) at
WEST CHESTER, PA.
A CLASSICAL, English, Mathematical, and Commercial School. The corps of Instructors is large, able, and experienced. MODERN LANGUAGES taught by *native resident Teachers*. Instrumental and Vocal Music.
Apply for Circulars, &c., to
WILLIAM F. WYERS, A. M.,
West Chester, Pa.
The Scholastic year, of forty weeks, commences on the first Wednesday in September next.
jy27 d6w

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
135 Madison Av., corner 32d st., N. Y.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President
WILL reopen September 18. Ten young ladies will be admitted into the family of the resident Principal and Proprietor Mrs. M. S. Parks. For full particulars address as above.
jy10 d3m

WARREN COLLEGE
WILL open again September 3, 1866. For circulars apply to P. W. BARCLAY; for further information to S. T. SCOTT,
jy7 d2½m* Bowling Green, Ky.

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY.
ASHLAND AND TRANSYLVANIA, with 450 acres of elegant grounds, and a large number of buildings, the sites of the various Colleges.
Endowment $400,000, Real Estate $200,000.
A CORPS OF TWENTY INSTRUCTORS. Now in operation.
1. COLLEGE OF ARTS, R. Graham, A. M., Presiding Officer.
2. AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE of Kentucky, Jno. Aug. Williams, A. M., Presiding Officer.
3. COLLEGE OF THE BIBLE, R. Milligan, A. M., Presiding Officer.
4. COLLEGE OF LAW, M. C. Johnson, A. M., Presiding Officer.
5. COMMERCIAL AND BUSINESS SCHOOL.
Tuition and Janitor's fees, $35 per annum; Boarding from $3 50 to $5 per week.
Sessions of all the Colleges begin 1st of October.
For catalogues or further information,
Address J. B. BOWMAN, Regent,
au17 d12&w3 Lexington, Ky.

UNIVERSITY of LOUISVILLE,
LAW DEPARTMENT.
TWENTY-FIRST SESSION.
Hon. HENRY PIRTLE, LL. D., Professor of Constitutional Law, Equity, and Commercial Law.
Hon. WM. F. BULLOCK, Professor of the Law of Real Property, Law of Contracts, and Criminal Law.
Hon. P. B. MUIR, Professor of the History and Science of Law, Practice, Pleading, and Evidence.
THE Twenty-first Session of the School will commence on the first Monday in October next, and continue five months.
Communications should be addressed to Professor PIRTLE, at Louisville, Ky.
JAMES GUTHRIE,
President of the University of Louisville
je30 d3m&weow3m

ENGLISH AND GERMAN ACADEMY,
Corner Second and Gray streets.
THIS School will be reopened on Monday, the 3d day of September, 1866.
Circulars may be procured at the Bookstore of Messrs. Bradley & Gilbert, corner of Third and Green streets.
a20 d18 KNAPP & HAILMAN.

MISS MARGARET W. WHITE
WILL OPEN HER
School for Girls
On Chestnut street on Monday, Sept. 3.
a20 dtSep3

B. B. HUNTOON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS
WILL reopen on the 3d of September, in a new, commodious, and well-ventilated school-room, on the east side of Sixth street, second house south of York street.
Terms, for the school year of forty weeks, eighty dollars, payable quarterly in advance. a18 d1m

CECILIAN COLLEGE,
NEAR ELIZABETHTOWN, KY.,
WILL resume its regular course of instruction the first Monday in September, 1866. Terms per session of twenty weeks, in advance, board, tuition, &c., $100. For particulars address H. A. CECIL & BROS.,
Elizabethtown, Ky.,
Or our agents, Webb & Levering, Louisville, Ky.
a15 d36

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.
THE Fall Session will commence September 10, 1866.
TERMS—$175 per half year, or $350 for 40 weeks *invariably in advance. No extras.*
Address Col. R. T. P. ALLEN,
Supt. Ky. Mil. Inst.,
Farmdale P. O.,
jy16 dtSep10 Franklin co., Ky.

RAILROADS.

BROAD GAUGE SHORT LINE
BETWEEN
Louisville and the East,
THE
ATLANTIC
AND
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
Direct Connections via Cincinnati and Indianapolis
FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PITTSBURG, PHILADELPHIA, AND ALL THE EASTERN CITIES.
This is the only direct route to the
Oil Regions of Pennsylvania.
Connections are made with the Jeffersonville and Ohio and Mississippi Railroad via Seymour; Jeffersonville and Indianapolis and Col. Railroad via Urbana or Galion; Louisville and Lexington and Kentucky Central Railroad via Cincinnati; United States Mail Line Steamers via Cincinnati.
TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY
Passengers by the Broad Gauge Railway secure wide and comfortable cars, quick time, and sure connections.
State Rooms, Through Tickets and Baggage Checks can be procured at A. & G. W. Railway office, Louisville, southwest corner Main and Third streets, No. 25 Fourth street, and at all the principal Railroad and Steamboat offices in Louisville and the South. D. McLAREN, Gen'l Sup't,
E. F. FULLER, General Ticket Agent.
S. S. PARKER, Ticket Agent.
WM. COLLIER, Ticket and Freight Agent,
o25 No. 25 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE
AND
Memphis and Louisville
RAILROAD LINE.
OPENING OF THE DIRECT LINE,
VIA CLARKSVILLE
To Memphis, New Orleans, and Mobile.
CHANGE OF TIME.
COMMENCING Wednesday, Aug. 29th, 1866. Trains will run through from Louisville to Nashville and Memphis, without change of cars, as follows:

LOUISVILLE TO MEMPHIS.

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Leave Louisville	5:30 A. M.	5:00 P. M.
Arrive at Cave City	9:15 "	9:15 "
Arrive at Bowling Green	10:45 "	11:05 "
Arrive at Clarksville	2:15 P. M.	2:05 A. M.
Arrive at Paris, Tennessee	6:30 "	7:15 "
Arrive at Humboldt	9:13 "	10:15 "
Arrive at Memphis	2:10 A. M.	2:45 P. M.

Sleeping Cars on No. 2 from Louisville to Memphis.
The 5 P. M. train from Louisville connects at Humboldt at 10:15 A. M. with trains south on the Mobile & Ohio and Mississippi Central Railroads, arriving at Mobile at 12 noon, and at New Orleans at 3 P. M. the following day.
The 5:30 A. M. train from Louisville connects the same night at Memphis with steamers for all points on the lower Mississippi. Steamers heretofore leaving Memphis at 5 P. M. await the arrival of this train.

LOUISVILLE TO NASHVILLE.

Leave Louisville	5:30 A. M.	5:00 P. M.
Arrive at Nashville	2:40 P. M.	3:00 A. M.

Sleeping Cars on 5 P. M. Train from Louisville to Nashville.
Both trains connect at Nashville with Nashville and Decatur and Nashville and Chattanooga Railroads for Decatur, Huntsville, Chattanooga and Atlanta.

KNOXVILLE BRANCH.

Leave Louisville	7:30 A. M.
Arrive at Lebanon	11:10 A. M.
Arrive at Danville Station	12:55 P. M.
Arrive at Crab Orchard	2:00 P. M.

BARDSTOWN BRANCH.

Leave Louisville	4 20 P. M.
Arrive at Bardstown	7 25 P. M.

The 5:30 A. M. train leaves Louisville for Memphis and Nashville daily (except Sundays).
The 5:00 P. M. train for Memphis and Nashville leaves daily.
The 5:30 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. trains do not stop between Louisville and Lebanon Junction only to take on through passengers.
The trains arriving at Louisville at 2:35 and 11:15 P. M. do not stop between Lebanon Junction and Louisville only to let off through passengers.
ALBERT FINK,
aug28 General Superintendent L. & N. R. R.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE
FAST
FREIGHT LINE.
Time 35 Hours Through.
LOW RATES.
THIS Line is now organized for business, and will receive freight for Memphis, Tenn., and all intermediate places on and after Saturday, August 25, 1866.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING AND GUARANTEED RATES given to Memphis and all way points.
Favorable rates will be made to LITTLE ROCK, DUVALL'S BLUFF, AUGUSTA, VICKSBURG, and other points on the ARKANSAS, WHITE, and LOWER MISSISSIPPI RIVERS.
MEMPHIS FREIGHT TRAIN leaves the Depot of L. & N. R. R. Co. at 6 o'clock P. M. This freight will be ready for delivery at Memphis on the morning of the second day following.
F. S. VAN ALSTINE,
Gen'l Freight Agent.
Louisville, Aug. 24, 1866—dtf

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.
THREE TRAINS DAILY
LEAVE Jeffersonville (immediately opposite Louisville) as follows:
7:00 A.M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY), making direct connection at Seymour with the Ohio and Mississippi R. R. for Vincennes, Cairo, St. Louis, and all points West, and also at Seymour for Cincinnati and all Eastern cities. Direct connetion at Indianapolis, by two routes, for all Eastern cities; by two routes for Chicago and the Northwest and for St. Louis. Passengers by this train arrive in NEW YORK or other Eastern cities in **10 hours** in advance of any other route leaving Louisville the same day; arrive in CHICAGO **10 hours and 50 minutes** in advance of any other line.
3:15 P.M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY), making direct connection at Seymour for Cincinnati and all Eastern cities. At Indianapolis for all Eastern and Northeastern cities; for Chicago and all points in the Northwest; for St. Louis and all points West.
8:15 P.M. MIXED TRAIN DAILY (EXcept Sunday), making direct connection at Seymour for St. Louis and the West.
12:00 NIGHT DAILY (EXCEPT SATURday), making direct connection at Seymour for Cincinnati and all Eastern cities; at Indianapolis for all points East and Northeast; for Chicago and the Northwest, and for St. Louis and the West. Passengers by this train make **31 hours quicker time** to New York than is made by any other route.
Passengers by taking this route avoid a disagreeable OMNIBUS RIDE OF FIVE MILES.
This route is 50 MILES SHORTER than any other route to Chicago and the Northwest.
THIS IS THE ONLY DIRECT ALL RAIL ROUTE TO EASTERN CITIES.
All changes of Cars at Indianapolis made in Union Depot.
Passengers should EXAMINE THEIR TICKETS CAREFULLY to see that they read "JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD."
Any information can be obtained or Tickets purchased at the office of the Company, SOUTHEAST corner of Main and Third streets, and at No. 28 MAIN STREET, Louisville, Ky., or at the Railroad Depot, Jeffersonville.
HORACE SCOTT,
General Superintendent.
JAMES FERRIER,
a19 General Ticket Agent.

Louisville New Albany, and Chicago Railroad.
TWO daily trains leave New ALBANY, OPPOSITE LOUISVILLE—
9:15 A. M. Chicago Express, daily, Sundays excepted, making direct connection at Mitchell for St. Louis, Cairo, Evansville, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Kansas City, and all points West, also at Green Castle and Lafayette for Terre Haute, Mattoon, Alton, Decatur, Springfield, Jacksonville, Quincy, and all points in Central Illinois, and at Michigan City, for Detroit, Chicago, and points Northwest.
9:30 P. M. St. Louis and Cairo Night Express, daily, making direct connections for all points West and Northwest, and for Cincinnati and all Eastern cities.
Only one change of cars to St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Baggage checked through from the Hotels.
For further information and through tickets apply at the office of the Company, southwest corner Main and Third streets, Louisville, Ky. Office open Sundays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
S. S. PARKER, Agent.
B. F. MASTEN, Superintendent. s10 dtf

Louisville & Nashville Railroad.
GENERAL FREIGHT DEPARTMENT.
LOUISVILLE, March 13, 1866.
To Shippers.
FREIGHT will be received for Atlanta and all points South until further notice.
F. S. VAN ALSTINE,
m13 dtf Freight Agent.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort R. R.
FROM MARCH 29, 1866, TRAINS will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows. Departures for Lexington, 6 A. M. and 2:20 P. M.; Lagrange, 5:15 P. M. Arrivals from Lexington, 10:35 A. M. and 7 P. M.; Lagrange 8:10 A. M.
[illegible]RY STEFFEE, Gen. Tk't Ag't.
[illegible] GILL, Superintendent.

HOTELS.

M. KEAN. R. B. SHELTON, PHIL. JUDGE.
E. O. BANNON. Of Lexington. E. C. BOHNE.
LOUISVILLE HOTEL,
Corner of Main and Sixth streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
M. KEAN & Co., Proprietors. a11 d19

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PHILADELPHIA.
THE subscribers having leased this favorite House, it has been refitted and refurnished in an elegant manner, and is now prepared with the most perfect appointments for the reception of guests. The first position among first-class Hotels will be maintained in the future as in the past. je5 d6m BAKER & FARLEY.

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LATE BROWN'S,
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Between Second and Third,
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THESE Lines are maintained by new Iron low-pressure Steamers, constructed expressly for these trades, and are well known for their regularity and punctuality.
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Without Knife.
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FEMALE DISEASES of every description treated. Consultation either by letter or in person strictly confidential.
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